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No. 2.

PAPERS OF THE FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY
OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN SOUTH
CAROLINA, JUNE-NOVEMBER, 1775.

[Continued from the January number.]

[82.]

[CAPT. SAMUEL WISE TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.]

Addressed : To
 The Honorable the Council of Safety—
 address

To the Honorable the Council of Safety
Honorable Gentlemen

I am Extremely sorry any incident should have arisen that would oblige me to send the Commission you were pleased to honour me with unto Mr Drayton, for having entered into the service, with a heart full of Zeal for the Legal freedom of myself & fellow subjects of this Province in Particular and the Constitutional Rights of America in General, so nothing less than being dishonoured by a suspicion of want of Integrity to the great Cause of Constitu-

tional Liberty, wuld have induced me to have taken this step, & I hope your Honours will be pleased to consider the bitterness of my feelings when Mr Drayton Refused to tell me the name of the Man who had thus disgraced me, but as my friends here seem to think that I have been rather hasty, if your Honours too should be of that Opinion, I shall be Exceedingly Greived, for it was never my intention to give the least offence, and beg leave to Submitt myself and Cause to your honours Judgment

I am with great Respect

your Honors

Charlestown

moste Obedt Humble servant

30 Sepr 1775

Sam^l Wise⁷⁰

Endorsed: Capt Sam Wise

30 Sepr 1775.

Read in Council 1st Octob.

Referred to Mr Drayton—

[83.]

[THE GENERAL COMMITTEE TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.]

In General Committee.⁷¹

⁷⁰ Samuel Wise was senior captain in the Rangers (See vol. I, p. 189). His resignation, as above, was not accepted. In September, 1776, the Rangers were taken upon the Continental establishment as a full infantry regiment, and on November 23rd Lt. Col. Thomson was appointed Colonel; Major Mayson was appointed Lt. Col., and Capt. Wise Major (Gibbes' *Documentary History of the American Revolution*, 1776-82, pp. 45-46). Maj. Wise was killed at the siege of Savannah, October 9, 1779.

⁷¹ On July 6, 1774, a convention of the people of South Carolina met in Charles Town and passed resolutions condemning the British Parliament for shutting up the port of Boston, and looking to protection against oppressive measures. Before adjourning this Convention selected a committee of ninety-nine "to act as a General Committee to correspond with the committees of the other Colonies, and to do all matters and things necessary to carry out the resolutions of the convention." It was stipulated that twenty-one of this committee should

Charles-Town, 2d October, 1775.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Council of Safety, to direct a proper Intrenchment to be made, with all possible Expedition, on the Neck, at a proper Distance from Charles-Town; as a secure Retreat for the Inhabitants, should they be driven from the said Town.

A true Copy.

Pet^r Timothy, Sect^{ry}

Endorsed: P. Timothy

2^d Octobr 1775

[84.]

[COMMISSION TO GEORGE GALPHIN.]

To George Galphin—of Silver Bluff. Esq^r

By the Council of Safety for South Carolina convened at Charles Town the 2^d October 1775— ———

By virtue of Authorities vested in us by the provincial Congress of this Colony met at Charles Town in June last & confirmed by the Representatives of the United Colonies in America Assembled at Philadelphia in July following :

We do nominate & appoint You the said George Galphin Esquire to be a Commissioner for Indian affairs in the Southern department. AND, you are hereby authorized & empowered to treat with the said Indians in the name & on the behalf of the united Colonies in order to preserve peace and friendship with the said Indians and to prevent their taking any part in the present Commotions & you are to follow and obey all such Orders &

constitute a quorum and that the power of the General Committee was to continue until the next general meeting. This committee was continued until the formation of the independent government in March, 1776. Up to the formation of the Council of Safety in June, 1775, it was practically the executive power in South Carolina. After the formation of the Council of Safety its offices were chiefly advisory though it still retained some executive powers.

directions in Indian affairs as you may now or shall from time to time hereafter receive from the Representatives of the United Colonies, from the provincial Congress or from the Council of Safety for this Colony for the time being— And for all & every Act which you shall do or cause to be done by virtue of this Commission—this shall be your Warrant & Indemnification. Given under our hands & Seals at Charles Town aforesaid on the said 2^d Octob 1775—

Endorsed: Copy 2^d October 1775—
To George Galphin ⁷²

[85.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO THE GEORGIA COUNCIL OF SAFETY.]

Charles Town So Carolina 3^d October
Gentlemen 1775—

We beg leave to refer you to our Letter of the 29th Ult^o which went by the hands of M^r Tebout from hence to Beaufort where Capt. Joiner was to take & convey it to you immediately—⁷³ We have not heard from you by the last mail & have nothing particular to trouble you with by the return but a Copy of the Commission which we have judged proper to give to M^r Galphin & M^r Wilkinson respectively—which, 'though we do not presume to offer it as a plan, may serve to give you information.—

We find that the Cherokees mentioned in our last were killed & wounded in your Colony, we think it very necessary to Advertise & offer a reward for discovery of the perpetrators— If you are of this opinion we will readily second you in the measure—

Endorsed: Copy 3^d Octob^r 1775

⁷² On the margin of the commission is written: "To Edward Wilkinson of Keowee, Esquire," and the inference is that an exact copy was sent to Wilkinson. See No. 85.

⁷³ See January, 1901, magazine, p. 24

[86.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO THE GEORGIA COUNCIL OF SAFETY.]

Gentlemen.

I am ordered by the General Committee to inclose a Resolution Entered into this day in Commee on the Case of James Brisbane Esquire⁷⁴ to which we beg leave to refer—the Commee. request you to lay the Resolution before the proper board or Commee. in your Town in order that our Enemies may not receive shelter & comfort among our friends——

I am Gentlemen

Your most Obed^t Serv^t

Charles Town

H L President

3^d October 1775—

Under Cover as usual to W. Erven

Esquire

& sent to Philip Will to go by Post

Council of Safety at Savanna—

Endorsed: Copy 3^d Octobr 1775—

To the Council of Safety
at Savanna

[87.]

[COL. JOSEPH GLOVER TO HENRY LAURENS.]

Addressed: To

The Hon^l Henry Laurens Esqr^r

President of the Council of Safety
Charlestown

Sir

Octo^r y^e 2^d 1775

Several Men, Who's Names are Subscribed To the within Assosiation on Edisto Island, To form themselves into a Volunteer Comp^y agreeable to a Resolution of the Provincial

⁷⁴ James Brisbane was one of the congratulators of Lord Cornwallis on his victory at Camden, Aug. 16, 1780, and was among those whose property was confiscated and persons banished by the Jacksonborough Assembly of 1782.

Congress, have made Applycation To me to Procure, Commissions for the following Gentlemen to Command them Viz. Joseph Jenkins To Be their Captain Archibald Whaley First Lieutⁿ, Joseph Fickling Jun^r Second Lieut^t and Jeremiah Eaton Third Lieut^t, or Ensign I have Apply'd To the Governor Sometime ago for Those very Commissions, with some others which he refused to grant, I, therefore, Now Pray the Council of Safety will Direct Commissions To be Made Out for the Above Gentlemen If Approved of By them—I believe, it will Be Necessary for me To return the Inclos'd Paper, to the Officers, when The Council of Safety have done with it.

I am

N:B:

Sir

Please Procure also an with Regard your
 Ensigns Commission for the very Hum^l Serv^t
 Edisto Island, Old Militia, Company⁷⁵ Joseph Glover⁷⁶

They have Choose M^r John Adams
 to be Ensign of that Company

We the Subscribers do agree to Form ourselves into a Volunteer Company Under the Command of the Following Officers M^r Joseph Jenkins Captain M^r Archibald Whaley First-Lieutenant M^r Joseph Fickling Jun^r Second Lieutenant The Uniform to be a Blue Coat with White Cuffs and Lappels with Jacketts & Breches of White, with a Fann Tail Hatt, To meett at least once a Week to goe through the Exercise We Farther Agree to the Orders of the Above Officers till such time Commission is Granted

⁷⁵ See January, 1901, magazine, p. 6.

⁷⁶ From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See *The Sunday News*, Charleston, S. C., March 5, 1899. The roll accompanying the letter was published in the same paper. The roll belonged to the collection left by the late Wm. Gilmore Simms, but is now owned by Maj. John Jenkins, of Charleston.

Nath ^l Adams	John Adams	John McMahan
Charles Elliott	W ^m Stanyarne	Ric ^d Cox
Samuel Eaton	Samuel Evans	William Mikell
Nath ^l Morgan Jun ^r	William Wilson	David Adams Jun ^r
James Crawford	Jeremiah Fickling	Whitem ^h Seabrook
W ^m Furguson	John Fickling	
Ja ^s Murray	W ^m Evans	
Benjamin Jenkins	Joshua Eaton	Ezekiel Wise
George McNorny	John Gregory	John Hanahan
John Theüs	Micah Jenkins	Thomas
John Wilson	Thomas Whaley	Elliott
John McLeod	Thomas Wescoat	Joseph Maxey
Rich ^d Jenkins	Benj ^m Edings	Robert Maxey
William Bonsall	William Reynolds	
Florence Flinn	George Cheney	
Isom Lowrey	Stephen Dulzer	
W ^m Hanahan	John Docherty	
Jeremiah Eaton	Jn ^o White	
Charles Flinn	John Desberry	
	Tho ^s Skinner	

On reverse of page : Mr Jeremiah Eaton is allso appointed as
Third Lieutenant

Endorsed : Coll^o Jos Glover
2^d Octob 1775 pre-
sented to Council the
3^d
Commissions signed
the

[88.]

[PAPERS TRANSMITTED TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY BY CAPT.
EZEKIEL POLK.]

So. Carolina } Thaddeus Reed }
 } & }
New acquisition } Robert Davies } Came before me and
Voluntarily made Oath that he will not Lift arms against the

Americans in their present Contest with Great Britain, nor do any thing by word nor Action, that he shall Know to be against the American Cause.

Sworn before me this 30th Sep^r 1775

Ezek^l Polk ss

Endorsed by Polk: Reed &

Davies^r

Oaths

South Carolina }

New acquisition } William West appeared before me and made Oath that he will not Lift arms against the americans in their present Contest with Great Britain, nor do any thing by word or action which He shall Know to be against the american Cause

Sworn to before me this }

2^d October 1775 }

William West

Ezek^l Polk ss

Endorsed by Polk: West

Deposition

South Carolina }

New acquisition } At a meeting of the Committee of this District on the 4th October 1775

Ordered, that in pursuance of the Recommendation of the Council of Safety of the 20th Sep^r 1775 One large and commodious stockade fort be Built, in this District, as Near to the Centre of the Regiment, as Conveniency will permit.

A true Copy by order of Committee

Ezek^l Polk president⁷⁷

⁷⁷In June, 1775, the Provincial Congress elected Ezekiel Polk, then lieutenant colonel of the New Acquisition regiment, second captain in the regiment of Rangers (Ramsay's *Revolution of South Carolina*, Vol. I, pp. 34 and 36. *Collections South Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. 2, p. 24.) He organized his company and joined Major Mayson's camp at Ninety Six, Sunday, July 23, 1775. (vol I. of this magazine, p. 68),

[89.]

[HENRY LAURENS TO GEORGE GALPHIN]

Ch. Town 4 Octob 1775—

Sir.

Since closing our packet which you will receive with this we have Resolved to send to Keowee in order to be properly distributed among the Cherokees One Thousand pounds weight of Gun powder & 2000^l Lead of which you will be pleased to inform M^r Wilkinson immediately & that he may expect it on the 20 Ins^t or a day or two sooner—We apprehend he will have sufficient time to make the distribution & for meeting you somewhere in the way to Salisbury & that you may both arrive at that town before the Day appointed—but in order to save time we repeat our desire that you will send a Messenger to him without delay & draw upon us for the expence.

By order of the Council
of Safety

H L
Presdt—

G G Esquire—

Endorsed: Copy to Geo Galphin

4 Octob. 1775

by a Man from Ph.

Wills—

after having had his progress to that point interrupted by Capt. Robert Cunningham's party of Tories. After remaining in Major Mayson's camp just a week he marched his men out of it on Saturday, July 29th, and sent them to their homes, and sent Maj. Mayson a letter announcing that he had quit the service. (Vol. 1, p. 70, Sallee's *History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782*, p. 414.) He afterwards adjusted his troubles with the Council of Safety and raised a company of volunteer militia and did good service in the "Snow Campaign" of November and December, 1775. Subsequent to the fall of Charles Town he was colonel of one of the regiments of "State Troops" under Gen. Sumter's command. He was a brother of Col. Thomas Polk, one of the Revolutionary leaders in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and of the same family as President Polk.

[90.]

[RETURN OF CAPT. THOMAS WOODWARD'S COMPANY FROM AUG, 1ST
TO SEPT 20TH 1775⁷⁸.]

A Return to the pay Master of the officers non commissioners and privates of the Eight Company of Rangers commanded by Colo William Thomson from the 1st Day of August to the 20th of Sept 1775.—

Thomas Woodward Capt	51 Days at 70/.....£	186	10
1 st Lieut Richard Winn	51 Ditto .. 45/.....	114	—
2 nd Lieut John Woodward	Ditto.....45/.....	114	—
Serjts John Smith.....	Ditto.....	41	13 4
William Boyd.....	Ditto.....	41	13 4
Drumr William Wilson.....	Ditto a 20 pr Month....	33	6 8
John Owens.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
James Picket.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
James Owens.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
John Carr.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
John Carson.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
John Henderson.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
Daniel Oaks.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
Benj. Mitchell.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
Francis Henderson.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
William Henderson.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
Benj. May.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
Jacob Frazier.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
Henry Wimpey.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
Charnel Durham.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
James Anderson.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
William Rayford.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
Mathew Rayford.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
	£	1089	16 8
Brought Over Dm.....	£	1089	16 8
Benjamin McGraw.....	51 days .. Ditto.....	33	6 8
Augustin Hancock.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
William Owens.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
John Mc Daniel.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
Francis Mc Daniel.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
Thomas Gather.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
Prichard Stone.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
John Jacobs.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
John Bell.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
Joseph Owens.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
Thomas Winingham.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
Edward Mc Graw.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
William Duggins.....	Ditto.....Ditto.....	33	6 8
	Total———£	1523	3 4

⁷⁸ For the first return of this company, to August 1st, 1775, see Vol. I. of this magazine, pp. 122-123.

Thomas Woodward maketh Oath, That the above Pay Bill is
just & true to the 20th Septem^r 1775—

Sworn to before me this }
4th day of Oct^r 1775 }

Tho: Charlton

[To be continued in the next number of this Magazine.]

THE MISSION OF COL. JOHN LAURENS TO
EUROPE IN 1781.

[Continued from the January number.]

[53.]

[JOHN LAURENS TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.]

Brest. 28th May 1781.

I do myself the honor to acquaint Your Excellency that I embarked this morning early on board the *Resolue*, that she weighed anchor with the vessels under her convoy and made an effort to put to sea—but a calm proceeding we were obliged to re-anchor in a position for embracing the first favorable moment that may offer this evening or to morrow morning—In the mean time an extraordinary Courier arrived from the Court, in consequence of which the specie that had been shipped on the Kings account was ordered to be relanded—this change was occasioned by the reflexion that the probability of our arrival at Philadelphia wd. subject this money to an expensive and dilatory land transportation—or to new risks at sea—in order to deliver it at Rhode Island—⁵³ The reason of my mentioning this to Y^r Excele^y is that the same sum will be transmitted by another convoy—in a short time, probably at a more early date than the epoch which I mentioned in my last for a farther remittance on account of the United States—which will furnish the opportunity we wish for—and I entreat Y^r Excele^y to pursue the matter with the Court—that we may obtain an execution of their promise—on this subject—it is to be observed that it wd be much less pernicious to the interest of the common cause to have the interval between the second and third remittance protracted—than that between

⁵³This reference is undoubtedly to money which the French government was sending to the Chevalier de Ternay, whose fleet was then bottled up at Newport, R. I. (See McCrady's *History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780.*)

the first and second—the advantages of an early credit are obvious—

I am informed that there is a farther arrival of supplies from paris—for the Continental acct and that part of our Howitzers are expected from Nantes—if the latter arrive in time we shall embark them—the Remainder will arrive in the course of the next month—and as they are a very important object, furnish an additional reason for hastening a convoy—

Mr Jackson has transmitted me as yet nothing more than the Invoice of the Cargo which Capt Gillon had laden on board the Indian⁵⁴ on acct of the State of S^o Carolina—the articles in general coincide with our present demands—those that do not are rejected—as soon as I was apprised of the ample supply of blue Cloth by the Marquis de la fayette I wrote to stop the purchases of that article in holland—that we might not make unnecessary provision—I have not as yet heard of Mr Gillons arrival at Amsterdam—nor has he written to me—nor am I acquainted with the reasons of this unexpected delay—

As my father from the Circumstances of his Captivity added to the misfortune of his possessions being in the hands of the enemy must necessarily be in want of money—I must request Y^r Excele^y to furnish him from public funds—he has been hitherto supplied by his friend Mr Manning—but private resources in time of war, may become precarious.⁵⁵

Mem. to destroy a letter to Congress—which will be returned by Moylan of L'Orient—

I am
L

Endorsed: Copy of a Letter to
His Excele^y Doctor Franklin.⁵⁶
Brest
29th May 1781——

⁵⁴The *South-Carolina*. See Vol. I. of this magazine, p. 33, *note*.

⁵⁵See Vol. I. *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, p. 18 et seq.

⁵⁶It seems a little strange that only one of John Laurens' letters to Franklin appears in the published works of Franklin, edited by his

[54.]

[MEMORANDUM FROM BABUT & LABOUCHERE TO JOHN LAURENS.]

Quantité suffisante de
drap bleu pour 20
mille habits de soldat,
avec la doubleure ne-
cessaire

Ou pourroit les procurer en draps
de Lodeve et des environs, il y en a
eu 4/4 ou une anne de large qui
conteroient rendus icy aux environs
de 7th l'anne d'autre en 5/4 de large
des meme fabrique qui conteroient
8th 10^s

Ou se sert aussy pour la troupe de
draps de vire qui ne sont pas tout a
fait aussy forts, Ils ont 4/4 ou une
aune de largeur et on les etablirait
icy de 5th 10/ à 7th l'anne

On peut employer pour Doubleure
de la sergette Blene qui a 17 a 18
pomes de large qui coute 24^s l'anne
Ou bien d'une autre etoffe eroisée
qu'on nomme ladiz de 21 à 22 pomes
de large qui conteroient 23^s l'anne

Idem de drap Blanc
pour 20 mille Vestes
& Surtout

Ou employe ordinairement du drap
qu'on appelle tricot qui a 5/8 d'anne,
ou 26 pomes de large et qui coute-
roit 3th l'anne

Draps et Doubleures
pour habits d'officiers

Ou trouvera tout ce qui sera neces-
saire en draps de Sedan qui ont 5/4
de large Le Bleu vaudra de 15th 10
a 23th 10^s l'anne Le Chamoir . . .
Idem

grandson, William Temple Franklin, and that is a letter which was
written at sea on June 9, 1781. Franklin's reply to that letter, dated
Passy, November 8, 1781, is published in Wharton's *Revolutionary
Diplomatic Correspondence*, Vol. 4, p. 837.

Le Blanc . . de 14th 10/ a 22th 10.
 L'Ecarlatte . . de 18 à 28th l'anne.
 On peut employer pour Doubleures
 des habits d'officiers
 du Ras de Castor Blanc Lise de 22
 pomes de large qui vaut 2th 18 à
 3th l'anne du Pas de maroe de 22
 pomes de large qui vant de 40 a
 42^s de la serge de mande Croisée de
 18 pomes de large . . 28^s l'anne
 Colle eu Ecarlotte vaut 45 a 48^s

Drap de Eussie ou
 Toille pour 20 mille
 pantallon.

On ne kouve point icy du drap de
 russie, mais on a deja employé pour
 res pantallon une toille qu'on
 nomme pertres que les Espagnol em-
 ployent beaucoup et qui coute ac-
 tuellement 25^s l'anne

Pour 20 mille Chemise

Les créés larges qu'on tire de mar-
 laix conviendroient et l'on s'en est
 deja servi pour cet usage, Elles cou-
 teroient au plus 34^s l'anne

5000 pieces toilles pour Tenter
 1000 d^e pour marquiser
 1000 d^e pour border les ten-
 ter

Cette quantité nous paroît
 forte pour qu'on finesse se la
 procurer dans un court Es-
 pace, Il faut necessairement
 demander ces toiller en flan-
 ders ou elles se fabriquent
 chaque piece contient 60
 annes et fa largeur est d'une
 aune, Elles re vreiment icy
 aux environ de 45^s l'anne

Pour rassembler tous les objets cy dessus il faudroit au moins 3 ou 4 mois depuis l'instant que les ordres seroient donnés ; Il y a un article dont nous n'avons pas encore parté, Cest Celuy des Couverturer, nous doutons qu'il fut possible d'en procurer 40 mille dans un si court Espace, mais on pourroit en tirer a la fois de tous les Endroits ou il s'en fabrique, nous pensons qu'il leur faut d'environ 6 pies de long sur $4\frac{1}{2}$ de large mesure de France, Elles reviendroient icy de 7 a 9th piece suivant la qualité——

Endorsed by John Laurens : Note relative to
Cloth^g Babut & Labouchere

Endorsed by Henry Laurens : Memorandum from
Babut & Labouchere
respecting cloth for the
American Army—

[55.]

[LIST OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING PROCURED FROM FRANCE BY
JOHN LAURENS.]

HABILLEMENTS de 10,000 hommes en habits, vestes et Culottes, Dont 10,000 habits revers, parements et colets rouge, boutons de metal blancs unis.

10,000 Vestes de tricot doublées de Cadis ou Serge, boutons de metal blanc *unis*.

10,000 Coulottes doublées de toile $\frac{1}{2}$, boutons d'Etoffe.

Savoir

habits en drap bleu teint 5000	} 10,000
habits en drap brun 5000	
vestes en tricot blanc 10,000	
Culotes en tricot blanc 10,000	

Détail des Marchandises Necessaires pour la
Confection des objets cy dessus
Pour les 5000 habits en drap bleu

- 8125 an .. drap bleu teint a 1 and $\frac{5}{8}$
 1250 an .. drap rouge pour parement revers et Colets a 1-6
 13333 an /3 Serge Blanche pour doublure à 2 and $\frac{2}{3}$
 2500 an toile rousse pour poches et droits fils a 1/ an
 7500 douz. gros boutons de metal blanc unis a 1 douz. 6
3750 douz. dils petits a oz boutons

Pour les 5000 habits bruns

- 8125 an Drap bleu
 1250 an Drap Rouge
 13333 an $\frac{1}{3}$ Serge blanche
 2500 an toile rousse de $\frac{7}{8}$
 7500 douz. gros boutons de metal
 3750 douz. dits petits

Pour 10,000 vestes et 10,000 culottes

- 28333 Tricot blanc à raison de 2 an 5-6
 17500 and Cadis blanc pour doublure des vestes à 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$
 13333 Toile $\frac{1}{3}$ pour poches et droits fils des vestes et poches et
 doubleure des culottes à 1 and $\frac{1}{3}$
 10060 douz. petits boutons de Metal blanc pour vestes a 1
 douz. ceux des culottes étaht d'etoffe

Lesquels 10,000 habits, 10,000 vestes et 10,000 habits
 serout faconnées

Savoir

a Paris	a Montpellier
habits 7000	3,000
vestes 5000	5,000
<u>Culotes 5000</u>	<u>5000</u>

Pour operer la Conjection de cet habillement avec
 la Celerité désirée et en effectner le

- 1 Envoy de 2000 habits, vestes et culotes pour le 1^{er}
 Juillet
 2 Envoy de 3000 habits, vestes et culotes pour le 1^{er}
 Aout
 3 Envoy de 5000 habits, vestes et culotes pour le 1^{er}
 S^{re}

On a affecté la distribution de travail.

Savoir

à Paris	4000 habits bleu	} à Montpellier	1000 habits bleu
	3000 habits brun		2000 habits brun
	5000 vestes		5000 vestes
	5000 culotes		5000 culotes

Le Premier Envoyde	2000 habits bleu	} Sera fait
	2000 vestes	
	2000 culotes	

Les 2000 habits bleu..... de Paris

Les 2000 vestes } de Montpellier

Les 2000 culotes }

Le Second Envoy sera fait

2000 habits bleu	} ————— de Paris
2000 vestes	
2000 culotes	
1000 habits bleu	} ————— de Montpellier
1000 vestes	
1000 culotes	

Le troisième Envoy sera fait

3000 habits bruns	} de Paris
3000 vestes	
3000 culotes	
2000 habits bruns	} de Montpellier
2000 vests	
2000 culotes	

RECAPITULATION

habits bleu.....5000

habits Brun....5000

vestes10000

culotes10000

Premier Envoy de Paris2000

Second Envoy } de Paris2000
 } de Montpellier..3000

5000 habits bleu

Troisième Envoy } de Paris.....3000
 } de Montpellier.2000

5000 habits brun

Premier Envoy de Montpellier..2000
 Second Envoy de Montpellier..1000
 Troisième Envoy de Montpellier.2000
 Second Envoy de Paris 2000
 Troisième Envoy de Paris 3000

10,000 vestes

Premier Envoy de Montpellier..2000
 Second Envoy de Montpellier..1000
 Troisième Envoy de Montpellier.2000
 Second Envoy de Paris 2000
 Troisième Envoy de Paris 3000

10,000 culotes

Par Consequent Les
 Envoys Seront Composés
 Savoir

	Habits		Vestes	Culotes
	Bleu	Bruns		
Le premier de	2000		2000	2000
Le second de	3000		3000	3000
Le troisième de		5000	5000	5000
	5000	5000	10000	10000

Lesquels dix mille habillements Completes Monteront
 suivant le détail cy après à la Somme de
 Savoir

8125 an Drap bleu teint....à 8	10f69062£=s10= ..
8125 an Drap brun.....à 865000 = .. =..
2500 an Drap rouge.....à 8=1021250. .. = ..
18666 an $\frac{2}{8}$ Serge blanche..à 1=1532666 =13 = 4
29500 an Cadis blancà 1= 2 =6.	33187 =10 = ..
28333 an Tricot blancà 2 =18	.. 82165 =14 =..
18333 an toile de $\frac{1}{8}$à 1= 8....	25666 = 4 = ..
15000 douz. Gros boutons..à .. = 5....	3750 = .. = ..
17500 douz. petit id.....à .. = 3....	2625 = .. = ..

335,373 11 4

Façonée de

10,000 habits à 1.. =14f....	17000	} 30,000
10,000 vestes à .. 18f....	9000	
10,000 culotes à .. 8	4000	

365,373=11= 4

Nous, Soussignés, Jean Holeker d'une part et Sabatier et Després d'autre part avons fait le présent marché pour effectuer l'habillement de dix mille hommes d'après le détail cy dessus aux Clause et Condition cy après, Savoir.

Nous S^{rs} Sabatier fils et Després nous Engageons de fournir aux prix cy dessus détaillés, les draps, tricots, cadis, Serges et toiles, et de veiller à la confection tant à Paris qu'à Montpellier, des habits, vestes et culotes pour être Livrer aux Espoques cy dessus designées, et pour l'exécution des quelles il a été fait tous les dispositions.

Nous nous obligeons en sus de rendre compte au dit S^r Holeker tant des pris des facons qu'il resulteront après la confection, que des quantités en chaque genre de marchandises qui y auront été Employés. Il nous sera tenir compte des fraix de voiture et droits à deffant de passeports sur les tricots à cadix qui nous seront envoyé de Lodeve icy pour la confection de la partie des vestes et culotes qui étoit y être executée.

Les fraix d' emballage nous seront alloués sur les facteurs que nous en remettrons.

En sus des prix du montant de la dépense générale il nous sera alloué 2 p. ./0 de commission

Et moy S^r Holeker engage envers les S^{rs} Sabatier fils et Després de leur payer le montant de cette fourniture.

Savoir

La somme de trente mille livres montant aperceudes facons entrois payments de dix mille livres chaque,

Le premier le 20 du présent mois.

Le second le 20 du mois de Juin prochain

Et le troisième le 20 du mois de Juillet prochain

Et quant in montant des Marchandises je promet et m'engage de ramettra aux dites S^{rs} Sabatier fils et d'ésprés un billet au porteur du montant des marchandises payable dans un an à compter de la datte de la réconnoissance des personnes chargées de la confection des dites habillemetes, à la charge de l'escompte à demy pour cent par mois.

Fait double à Paris le neuf may mille sept cent soixante dix sept Signé holeker fils, Sabatier fils et Désprés.

Nous Soussignés réconnoissons avoir autorisés M. holeker fils à contracter en son nom, mais pour notre compte la marché cy dessus avec M^{sr} Désprés et Sabatier fils, nous promettons & nous nous engageous de le mettre en état de remplir les engagements qu'il a contracté par icelui et de lui fournir à cet effet l'argent nécessaire pour acquitter le billet au porteur qu'il pourra faire comme si nous les avions fait nous même en foy de quoy nous avons signé le présent.

Fait à Paris ce 12 Juin 1777. B. franklin, Silas Deane, Signés.

Nous Soussignés S^{rs} Jean holeker fils d'une part et Sabatier fils et Després d'autre part sommes convenus de faire effectuer en sus des dix milles habits portés au présent traité cinq mille habits, vestes, et culotes dont deux mille cinq cent habits en drap bleu teint et deux mille cinq cent en drap brun, parements, revers et colets rouges, vestes et culotes blanches

au même prix, clauses et conditions y stipulés. Fait à Paris le 10 aout 1777. holcker fils, Sabatier fils et Despres Signés.

Nous Soussignés, reconnoissons avoir autorisé. M. holcker à traiter avec Messieurs Sabatier fils et Després pour cinq mille habits, vestes et culotes, dont deux mille cinq cent habits en bleu teint, et deux mille cinq cent en brun, parements, revers et colets rouges, vestes et culotes blanches. en sus du présent traité et auxmème clauses et conditions y stipulés. Fait à Paris le 15 aout 1777. —B. franklin, Silas Deane Signes /.

Endorsed: List of Articles necessary
for the clothing 10,000
soldiers—
Procured from France by
J. L. for the United
States——

[56.]

[LIST OF WARLIKE STORES DEMANDED OF FRANCE BY JOHN
LAURENS.]

Etat Ulterieur des objets demandés par le Colonel Laurens.

Effets d'habillement.

15000 Convertures de laine larges et fortes.

6000 Chapeaux de soldat

Eff^t de Campement

Dela Toille à bonnette pour deux mille tentes de soldat.

Une quantité de toille proportionnée de la qualité pour tentes d'officiers.

De la toille à pourvir—en proportion—

Effets d'Artillerie.

5000 fusils.

2500 Epées pour les serjens d'énfanterie

800,000 pierres de fusil—

10 Moulles à balle p^r faire 20 battes à la fois.

Endorsed by John Laurens: Etat Ulterieur
de Demandes—^{pr}
le Comte des Etat Unis—

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: List of Warlike stores
demanded by J L from
the Court of France, for
the United States—

[57.]

[ESTIMATE OF CLOTHING TO BE PURCHASED IN HOLLAND BY JOHN
LAURENS FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY.]

Officers cloathing

2000 yards of superfine deep blue cloth equal in width
and quality to English cloth a 16/6 sterling per
yard. £ 1650—

1600 yards of superfine white cloth
equal to English cloth a 16/6 sterling
per yard 1320—

100 yards of buff colour'd cloth equal
to English cloth a 16/6 sterling per
yard. 82.. 10—

100 yards of scarlet ditto equal to Eng-
lish cloth a 18/6 sterling per yard. 92. 10—

4000 yards of sattinet or fine shaloon
white, equal to English a 2/ per yd. 400—

130 yards of buff ditto.... a 2/— 13—

250 yards of scarlet ditto.... a 2/3 28— 2. 6

35 ^{bts} of deep blue sewing silk

35 ^{bts} white ditto

4 ^{bts} — buff—ditto

9 ^{bts} scarlet—ditto

3 ^{bts} black ditto

86 ^{bts} of best sewing silk a 28/ ^{bt} 120- 8—

35 ^{bts} of deep blue best scarf twist

35 ^{bts} of white ditto

4 ^{bts} of buff ditto

4 ^{bts} of scarlet ditto		
78 ^{bts} of best scarf twist . . . 26/ ^{bt}	101..	8—
1000 yards of buckram a 9 ^d yd.	37..	10—
100 ^{bts} fine thread for Taylors a 3/ ^{bt}	15—	—
35000 yards of fine linen for shirts not exceeding 2/8 sterling p ^r yd.	4666..	13..2
212½ groce of shirt buttons for y ^e Col lars a 1/6	15..	18..9
75 ^{bts} of Thread for making up the linen a 10/6 . . .	39..	7..6
750 dozen pair of fine white worsted hose a 60/ y ^e dozen	2250—	—
550 dozen p ^r of strong white thread d ^e a 48/.	1320—	
200 dozen p ^r of strong grey thread d ^e a 36/.	360	
1000 plain Beaver hats a 15/—	750	

Continued £13,262.. 7.. 11

Amount Continued £13,262.. 7.. 11

Soldiers cloathing.

15000 yards of strong and serviceable deep blue cloth—equal in width and quality to English cloth of the Yorkshire manufacture at 7/6 sterling per yard—1½ yard making a coat.	5625—
25000 yards of strong and serviceable white cloth equal in width and quality to English cloth about 5/ sterling per yard—2 yards and a half to make a waistcoat and pair of overalls. N B.—Should the cloth be narrower the quantity and price must be in proportion—	6250—
22,500 yards of strong white shalloon or flannel for lining at about 1/.	1125—
2000 ^{bts} of blue thread	
500 ^{bts} of red ditto	

2000 ^{bts} of white ditto	
4500 ^{bts} of thread suitable to y ^e clothes	
a 2/6 ^{bt}	562.. 10—
Linens.	
6200 pieces of strong bleached 7/8— dowlas for soldiers shirts—a 30/.	9300—
3500 pieces of unbleached 9/8 Russia sheeting at about 37/6 per piece	4975—
3800 pieces of ravens duck a 27/. NB. if ravens-duck cannot be procured— light canvas—or other proper cloth for tents of equal quality with the ravens duck—and a proportionate quantity—	
1000 pieces of brown drilling for Officers Marquées a 20f—	1000—
1000 pieces of strong oznaburghs for the borders of tents—each piece to con- tain 100 yds. a 8 ^d	3333.. 6.8
1000 pieces of light sail cloth fit for Waggon covers a 35/ p ^r p ^s	1750—
	52313.. 4..7
Amount Continued....	£52313.. 4..7

1000 ^{bts} of unbleached thread for the Russia sheetings .a 1/8 p ^r ^{bt}	83. 6.4
1500 ^{bts} of thread for making y ^e dow- las a 3/6 p ^{bt}	262.. 10—
700 Groce shirt collar buttons a 1/2	40. 16.8
700 Groce of larger ditto for shirt sleeves a 1/4.	46. 13.4
100 Groce of narrow white worsted binding	35—
100 Groce of narrow yellow ditto	
200 Groce of narrow binding for trimming coats at 3/6 y ^e Groce . . .	
2000 dozen pair of strong and warm woolen mittens a 8/ 2 dozen	800—

5000 dozen large worsted hose a 18/	4500—
10,000 Blankets.....a 5/	2500—
	<hr/>
	£60581.. 10. 11
10,000 hats.....a 2/6—	1250—
	<hr/>
	£61,831.. 10.. 11

To be deducted	
3,100 pieces of dowlas a 30/	4650
1750 pieces Russia sheeting	
a 37/6.	2487.10.
1900 pieces Ravens duck. a	
27/—	2565—
500 pieces brown drilling	
a 20/.	500
500 pieces oznaburgs—a	
8 ^d y ^d	1666.13..4.
500 pieces of sail cloth }	
for waggon covers }	a 35/ 875
	<hr/>
	12744. 3. 4

Total of y^e purchase in Holland £49,087.. 7.. 7
20

98,1,747
12

11780971

1178097—Livres

700 yards of white Cloth for facings
equal to English at 7/6 per yard
850 yards of scarlet ditto at 8/
250 yards of buff ditto at 7/6.
Estimate of Tonnage

Cloathing for 10,000 men.	100 bales
10,000 hats	50 bales
10,000 blankets	62 bales
Officers cloathing including linen }	——— 80 bales

292 bales

Linens 275 cases

567 Packages

Endorsed by John Laurens: Estimate
of Cloathing to
be purchased in
Holland.

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Estimate of Cloathing
to be purchased in Holland
for the American Army.

[58.]

[RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO JOHN LAURENS FROM THE CONTI-
NENTAL CONGRESS.]

Addressed: Lieut Col. Laurens—

By the United States in Congress Assembled—
September 5. 1781

The Committee to whom was referred the report of the
Hon^{ble} J. Laurence⁵⁷ special Minister of the United States at
the Court of Versailles delivered in a report—Whereupon

⁵⁷This report, dated Philadelphia, September 2, 1781, is published
in Wharton's *Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence*, Vol. 4, p. 685
et seq. The estimates therein referred to by Col. Laurens are pre-
sented in the foregoing papers numbered 55, 56 and 57.

Resolved/.

That the conduct of Lieu^t Col^l Laurens in his Mission to the Court of Versailles as Special Minister of the United States is highly agreeable to Congress and entitles him to public Approbation—

Resolved/.

That Lieu^t Col^l Laurens have leave to join the Army agreeably to his request—

Extract from the Minutes
Cha^s Thomson sec^y

Endorsed by John Laurens: Act of Congress.
5th Septem 1781.

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: Act of Congress 5-Sept 1781
approving L^t Col^l Laurens's
conduct as special Minister to
the Court of France & permit-
ting him to rejoin the Army.

[59.]

[JOHN LAURENS TO THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.]

Philadelphia 6th Septem 1781.

Having placed my ambition and happiness in the service of my country—Nothing can be more pretious to me than the act of Congress by which they are pleased to express their acceptance of my late efforts to serve the U. S.

I entreat Y^r Excell^y to be persuaded that I am invariably devoted to the general interest—and that I shall ever esteem the approbation of Congress delivered in the name of the people as the most exalted Recompence that a Citizen can receive on any occasion—

I feel myself under peculiar obligations to Y^r Excell^y for the indulgent manner in which You have communicated the sense of Congress in Y^r Letter of the 6th

This testimony is the more dear to me, on acc^t of your distinguished public & private Character—I shall religiously

preserve it as a monument of Y^r Desire to encourage the servants of the people in their Duty—and them with principles of public
I have the honor
with the greatest veneration
attachment

Y^r hb^e

Servt L

Endorsed by Henry Laurens.⁵⁸ Copy of a Letter from J L
to the President of Congress
Philadelphia 6th Septem 1781.

[60.]

[On the same day—September 6, 1781—Colonel Laurens submitted an additional report which is published in Wharton's *Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence*, Vol. 4. pp. 700-701. In the last paragraph of that report he says: "I had recourse to the State of Rhode Island for horses, &c., the particular account of which will be given to the board of war." The following is Col. Laurens's rough memorandum on the subject. It is written on the inside of the wrapper to a copy of one of his letters.]

four horses and two sulkies—

one sulkey left and one horse exchanged at
Danbury

One horse exchanged at K's ferry & a
packsaddle left at Morris Town—and
two exchanged—

A traveling waggon with four Harness
complete—left at philade!

⁵⁸This letter is somewhat mutilated—the endorsement by John Laurens and some words near the end being torn away.

GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO¹ TO MAJ. ALEX-
ANDER GARDEN.²

21
Dec

25

Addressed : Alexan^r Garden. Esq^e
Charleston
South Carolina

Philadelphia 17th Decem^r 1797³

Sir

I am very sensible of the honour you do me, and send you
in return my warmest thanks, as well to your amiable hand-
some Lady, with my respects; I am sorry to hear that the time

¹ Kosciuszko, Thaddeus (Poland). Colonel-Engineer, 18th October, 1776; 'brevet Brigadier-General, 13th October, 1783, to signify that Congress entertain a high sense of his long, faithful and meritorious services.' Served to close of war. (Died 16th October, 1817.)—*Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army* (F. B. Heitman).

Kosciuszko served in South Carolina as colonel of engineers, on Gen. Greene's staff, and planned the American approaches to the British works at Ninety Six during Greene's siege of that post May 22d-June 20th, 1781.

²Major Alexander Garden, born December 4, 1757 (St. Philp's Register), was the son of Dr. Alexander Garden the distinguished physician, naturalist and botanist (See Ramsay's *History of South Carolina*, vol. II. p. 469. January, 1901, magazine, p. 93), the author of *Flora Caroliniana*. His mother was Elizabeth Peronneau, of Charles Town, who died at Cheltenham, England, in March, 1805, in the 67th year of her age (*City Gazette*, July 25, 1805). Dr. Garden, who was born about 1728, and came to South Carolina about 1750, was the son of Rev. Alexander Garden of the parish of Birse, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, a clergyman of high respectability, who, during the rebellion of 1745, was distinguished by his exertions in favor of the family of Hanover, and still more so by his humane interposition in behalf of the followers of the House of Stuart after their defeat at Colloden (See McCrady's *History of South Carolina under the Royal Government*, 415-16), and was never pastor of the Scotch Church in Charles Town as stated in the January issue of this magazine.

Major Garden was educated at Westminster and the University of Glasgow, and was admitted to Lincoln's Inn as barrister in 1779; returned to South Carolina in 1780, and became a cornet in Lee's Legion, and from March, 1781, to the close of the Revolution

was so ungenerous to dymnishe the number of my acquient-
ences, however to thos steal in life be pleased to present my
Compliments, more particularly to Cl^{ls} Grinke,⁴ Shoubrick,⁵
Mr Scott in James Island, or to his Wife, where j was treated
wyth afection, friendship and nursed like their one Child—do
not forget Major Edwards⁶ who have done me the honour to
write Colo Washington,⁷ Major Moris,⁸ and to their Ladies I
beg Mr^s Moris to send a dish of Coffie and such as j tasted at
Accabie⁹—I have
The Honour to be

Your

Most Humbl^e and Obedient

Servant T: Kosciuszko

served as a volunteer Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Greene; married,
at John's Island, May 13, 1784, Mary Anna, daughter of Robert
Gibbes; died childless February 24 1829. He adopted Alexander
Gibbes (son of Wilmot S. Gibbes) who took the name of Garden.
He was the author of *Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War*
(Charleston, 1822), and *Anecdotes of the American Revolution*
(Charleston, 1828), which constituted a "second series." An abridged
and vitiated edition of both was reprinted in Brooklyn in 1865.

³Kosciuszko was at that time on a visit to the United States. (See
Appleton's *Cyclopædia of American Biography*.)

⁴John F. Grinké, who mustered out of the Continental Army as
lieutenant-colonel of the South Carolina artillery regiment (4th).

⁵Thomas Shubrick, sometime captain in the 2d South Carolina
Continental Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Greene in 1781.

⁶Evan Edwards, Major of the 4th Pennsylvania Continental Regi-
ment from January 17, 1781, to his retirement, January 1, 1783;
settled in South Carolina at the close of the Revolution.

⁷Col. William Washington.

⁸Major Lewis Morris, Jr., formerly of Gen. Greene's staff, who re-
mained in South Carolina after the Revolution, and was one of the
original members of the South Carolina Society of the Cincinnati.
He was the son of Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, N. Y., a signer of the
Declaration of Independence. "Morris, Lewis Jr. (N. Y.) Brigade Major
New York Militia, 7th June, 1776; Major Aide-de-Camp to General
Sullivan, 4th August, 1776, to November, 1779; brevetted Lieutenant-
Colonel Continental Army by the act of 9th September, 1778, 'for
bringing forward to Congress the account of the repulse of the British
forces on Rhode Island on the 29th of August last, and who, on the
late expedition, as well as on several other occasions, behaved with
great spirit and good conduct.' Aide-de-Camp to General Greene,
November, 1779, to close of war."—*Historical Register of Officers of
the Continental Army* (F. B. Heitman.)

⁹Accabee—a beautiful old plantation home near Charleston, for-
merly owned by the Elliott family. Maj. Morris married a Miss
Elliott.

COL. MILES BREWTON AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

By A. S. SALLEY, JR.

This conspicuous leader in South Carolina in the days of the Proprietary and Royal governments came into the Province with his parents and two surviving sisters on the 12th of July, 1684. He was then in his ninth year. Who his parents were the writer has not been able to ascertain, but it is possible that his father was that "Robert Bruton," of Andiver, who at the age of eleven years embarked, passage paid, on the *Virgin* of Hampton, 60 tons burden, John Ware, master, for the Barbadoes, March 30, 1640.^a Upon reaching man's estate Miles adopted the occupation of goldsmith which then embraced all forms of banking.^b In 1709 he was captain of one of the two militia companies in Charles Town, and when Thomas Broughton and Robert Gibbes contested for the governorship he displayed considerable gallantry in the riot occasioned thereby.^c On Saturday, December 7, 1717, he was nominated and appointed Powder Receiver for the Province by the Commons House of Assembly,^d and this position he held until his death. He was foreman of the Grand Jury that was organized October 28, 1718, to try Stede Bonnet and his pirate associates, who had just been captured by Col. William Rhett.^e In July, 1740, he was appointed on the committee authorized by the General Assembly to investigate the charges against the South Carolina regiment in Oglethorpe's St. Augustine expedition of 1740, and in July, 1741, signed the excellent report made by that committee.^f He was three times married. The name

^a Hotton's *Lists*, p. 297. ^b "Goldsmith.—A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands."—Johnson's Dictionary, ed. of 1770. See also Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. XXXIX (1894), p. 436, article on Sir Hugh Myddelton. ^c McCrady's *History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government*, p. 491. ^d Ibid 582, 583. Also McCrady's *History of South Carolina under the Royal Government*, p. 38. ^e *History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government*, p. 610. ^f *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society* Vol. 4, for their report. *History of South Carolina under the Royal Government*, p. 199.

of his first wife has not been ascertained. His second wife was Mrs. Susannah Porter, widow of Mathew Porter,^g who *d.* July 25, 1741.^h He next married, February 24, 1743, Mrs. Mary Paine,ⁱ widow of James Paine, formerly Mrs. Mary Bellamy, widow of Timothy Bellamy.^j He *d.* July 12, 1745.^k

^g November 5, 1730, Andrew Allen and Robert Tradd. "Two of the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Mathew Porter late of Charles town aforesaid Sawyer deceased", "Miles Brewton of Charles-town aforesaid Gent and Susannah his wife Late Susannah Porter and the Widow Relict and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said Mathew Porter," Rev. Alexander Garden, John Fenwicke and Eleazer Allen, and "Robert Brewton and Jacob Motte Churchwardens" of St. Philip's Church, entered into an agreement respecting lands for the Church. (R. M. C. Book S. p. 241.)

The will of Mathew Porter, dated Nov. 15, 1717, and recorded June 20, 1718, mentions his wife Susannah. (Probate Court, Book 1711-18, p. 78.)

^h "On Saturday last died Mrs. Susannah Brewton, Wife to Coll. Miles Brewton, much lamented by all her Acquaintances; She was about Seventy Years old, Six and Thirty of which she spent in this Province."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, July 30, 1741.

ⁱ We hear, that Colonel Miles Brewton was lately married to the Widow Paine, a very worthy Gentlewoman."—*The South Carolina Gazette*, Monday, March 14, 1743. See also St. Philip's Parish Register.

^j The will of Timothy Bellamy, made Feb. 25, 1725, mentions wife Mary and daughters Sarah, Ann and Mary." (Probate Court, Book 1671-1727, p. 239). "Then was Married James Pain & Mary Bellamy by Ditto Do."—St. Philip's Register. "Mary Pain" and Sarah Crawford were appointed guardians of Ann Bellamy by Lt. Gov. Bull, Feb. 5, 1739. (Probate Court, Book 1736-40, p. 648.)

March 5, 1745/6 "Mary Brewton widow of Miles Brewton of Charles-town in the Province of South Carolina Gent^y late Mary Bellamy," widow of Timothy Bellamy, deceased, conveyed to Mathew Roche, husband of her daughter Ann Bellamy, certain property. (R. M. C. Book BB., p. 386.) On the same day Mathew Roche conveyed lot No. 28 in Charles Town to "Mary Brewton, widow of Colonel Miles Brewton of Charles Town aforesaid Gent. late Mary Bellamy," widow of Timothy Bellamy. (R. M. C., Book FF., p. 170.)

"The will of "Mary Brewton of Charles Town in the Province of South Carolina Widow," made Feb. 22, 1759, and proved Jan. 14, 1761, mentions her sons James and John Paine and her brother Thomas Legaré. (Probate Court, Book 1760 67, p. 11 et seq.)

^k "Friday was sev'n night, about One in the Morning expired in his Sleep, Colonel Miles Brewton, Powder-Receiver of this Province,

He was sometimes called Michael, but the preponderance of evidence is in favor of the name Miles.

Issue :¹ By first wife.

- 1 I. Robert Brewton.
- 2 II. Jane Brewton.
- 3 III. Elizabeth Brewton.
- 4 IV. Ruth Brewton.
- 5 V. Mary Brewton.
- 6 VI. Rebecca Brewton.

1.

Robert Brewton [Miles¹ .], b. 1698; m.,—17—, Milicent

and in the 70th Year of his Age. What is very remarkable, it was just that Day 61 Years, since He and his Two surviving Sisters first accompanied their Parents into this Country. This Instance joined to many others, that might be produced of ancient Settlers, (some few of whom were prior, and several not much later) might be urged as a pretty strong argument to remove too common though mistaken Prejudice entertained by our Northern Neighbours against Us, as if we were a Colony of Youths, and that Grey-Hairs would not flourish in this Climate; whereas, it might be easily demonstrated, as well from Principles of Reason, as from Experience, that in Proportion to the exact Number of Inhabitants, the Balance of aged Persons would turn out in our Favour. But this is by the way; As it is undoubtedly the Duty of every rational and accountable Being earnestly to endeavour like the Good Old Man deceased to persevere in a constant and uniform Course of Vertue; so, every Man, who from a well ordered conversation here, has formed any pleasing hope, that his Peace and Happiness are seated above, would, I believe ardently, desire, like Him also, to vanish from the Earth, and to find such an easy and placid Passage into a glorious Immortality.

“ Swift was his Flight, and short his Road,

He clos'd his Eyes, and saw his God.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Monday, July 22d, 1745.

The will of “Miles Brewton of Charlestown in Berkley County in the province of South Carolina Gold Smith,” made Aug. 11, 1743, mentions wife Mary, sister Susannah Brewton, sister Elizabeth Burt, son Robert Brewton, daughter Ruth Pinckney, daughter Jane Bruce, daughter Rebecca Roach, grandson Miles Brewton, grandson Robert Brewton, grand daughter Anne Brewton, and grand-daughter Mary, wife of Joseph Jones. (Probate Court, Book 1740-47. p. 293 et seq.)

Most of the dates given in this paper are taken from the St. Phil-

———, who *d.* April (buried 14th), 1728; *m.* again, April 15, 1729, Mrs. Mary Loughton, widow of William Loughton; sometime church-warden for St. Philip's Parish and later for Christ Church Parish; sometime captain of one of the two militia companies of Charlestown (*The S—C. Gazette*, May 6, 1732); elected to Commons House of Assembly for St. Philip's Parish at election held Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 2d and 3d, 1736;^m appointed to succeed his father as Powder Receiver; *d.* Aug. 17, 1759.ⁿ His widow *d.* Nov. 2, 1761.

Issue: First wife.

- 7 i. Robert Brewton, *b.* Dec. 17, 1719.
- 8 ii. Mary Brewton, *b.* Nov. 3, 1720.
- 9 iii. Elizabeth Brewton, *b.* March 26, 1724.

Second wife.

- 10 iv. Miles Brewton, *b.* Jan. 29, 1731.
- 11 v. Frances Brewton, *b.* June 11, 1733.
- 12 vi. Anne Brewton, *b.*——17——; buried Oct. 10, 1750.
- 13 vii. Rebecca Brewton, *b.* June 15, 1737.
- 14 viii. Susannah Brewton, *b.* 17—; *d.* Sept. 4, 1755.*

ip's Parish Register; some are from the Christ Church Parish Register, and others are from the Gazettes. The first Mrs. Brewton's maiden name is said by members of the family to have been Millicent Bulloch.

The second Mrs. Brewton's maiden name is said to have been Mary Griffith. The will of William Loughton, made Dec. 7, 1727, and proved July 17, 1728, mentions his wife Mary, "father-in-law" John Bee, "loving mother Mary Bee" and uncle Thomas Fairchild. John Bee was his step-father, not father-in-law. The term was often applied to step-fathers at that early date. William Loughton was buried Dec. 12, 1727.

^m*The South Carolina Gazette*, Nov. 6th and 13th, 1736.

ⁿYesterday Morning died, in the 62d Year of his Age, *Robert Brewton, Esq*; Powder-Receiver of Province; a Gentleman who was deservedly esteemed and is sincerely regretted. Mr. *Jacob Motte, jun.* is appointed to succeed him in his Office."—*The South Carolina Gazette*, Sat., Aug. 18, 1759. (See also Probate Court, Book 1758-63, p. 222.) Jacob Motte, Jr., was his son-in-law.

*"On Monday last died, Miss *Susannah Brewton*, a young Lady

2.

Jane Brewton [Miles ¹.], *b.* ———— ; *m.* Joseph Holbeatch, who *d.* Nov. (buried 8th), 1720; ^p *m.* again, Feb. 2, 1722, John Bruce. ^q

Issue:

15. I. John Bruce, *b.* Jan. 4, 1732; *m.*, Feb. 14, 1751, Ann Sanders; *d.* 1765. ^r (There were perhaps other children, but no records of them have been found.)

3.

Elizabeth Brewton [Miles ¹.], *m.*, July 10, 1722, Edward Croft.

Issue:

- 16 I. Edward Croft, *b.* April 16, 1723; buried April 27, 1723
- 17 II. Susannah Croft, *b.* June 22, 1724; *m.*, Nov. 23, 1741, Thomas Boone (Issue).

whose Death is truly lamented by all that knew her, as she was possessed of all those qualifications that could render her respectable."—*The S—C. G.*, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1755.

p. The will of Joseph Holbeatch, made November 3, 1720, and proved Nov. 24, 1720, mentions wife Jane, daughter Jane, a probable posthumous child for whom the mother was appointed guardian, but in case she should marry again then Michael Brewton was to supercede her. Michael Brewton was appointed full and sole executor. Witnesses: Robert Brewton and Robert Hume. I don't think this daughter Jane was a daughter of Jane Brewton, for the will directs the executor to pay three hundred pounds to the daughter within a year after testator's decease, and no guardian was appointed for her, which indicates that she was already of age, which would have made her about the same age as Jane Brewton.

q "Then was Married John Bruce and Jane Holbeatch by Licence by Mr. Garden."—St. Philip's Register, February 2, 1722. The will of John Bruce, of Christ Church Parish, made September 15, 1764, and proved June 7, 1765, mentions wife Ann and dau. Jane (Probate Court, Book 1760-67, p. 534).

r His only dau. Jane *m.* William Scott, Jr., March 19, 1776.

18. iii. Elizabeth Croft, *b.* March 31, 1726; *m.*,
June 15, 1745, Archibald Knox.
19. iv. Miles Croft, *bap.* Aug. 2, 1727; buried
Aug. 3, 1727.
20. v. Edward Croft, *b.* Aug. 9, 1729; *m.*, March
15, 1748, Mary Wilson.
21. vi. John Croft, *b.* Aug. 27, 1730; *d.* Sept. 14,
1739.
22. vii. Rebecca Croft, buried Dec. 23, 1735.
23. viii. Mary Croft, *b.* March 26, 1733.
24. ix. Catherine Croft, *b.* Dec. 23, 1734; buried
Feb. 1, 1752.

4.

Ruth Brewton, [Miles ¹], *b.* 1704; *m.*, Jan. 6, 1724/5, William Pinckney (*b.* 1703; *d.* Dec. 2, 1766^s), subsequently captain in the Charles Town battalion of militia, then captain^t and later

^s "Tuesday last died aged 63 years, after a very tedious indisposition, William Pinckney, commissary-general (and a native) of this province.

"'Tis said, Benjamin Simons, Esq; will be appointed to succeed Mr. Pinckney as commissary-general."—*The South Carolina Gazette*, Monday, Dec. 8, 1766.

^t "The Inhabitants of this Town increasing every Day, the two Companies of Foot have been lately divided into four, whereof Capt. Adam Beauchamp has the first, Mr. Joseph Massey was appointed Captain of the second, Mr. William Pinckney Captain of the third and Mr. Childermas Croft Captain of the fourth Company. The said four Companies passed Muster on Tuesday last, when the new Captains at the head of their respective Companies read their Commissions, and concluded the Day in regaling and merriment."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1735.

"The repeated Advices that we have received of the Designs of Spain against this Province, and the Certainty of the Accounts of the great Armament that was making last Year at the *Havannah*, and which we are assured is still continued there determined several Gentlemen of Worth and Distinction in *Charlestown* to accept Commissions in the Militia, and to make themselves Masters in the best Manner they could of the Military Discipline, that they might be the better enabled to act vigorously in Defence of the Province, and to repel the Attacks of any invading Power. To this End his

major" in the Charles Town regiment, Deputy Secretary of the Province, and Commissary-General; *d.* Sept. 15, 1770.^v

Issue:

- 25 i. Mary Pinckney, *b.* June, 1726; buried June 6, 1828.

Honour the President" (William Bull, president of the Council) "has been pleased to form the Town Militia, which about 6 Years consisted only of two Companies, and since of Four, into the first Regiment of this Province, of which the Hon. JOHN FENWICK Esq; one of the Members of his Majesty's Council is Colonel. The Hon. JOHN BRAITHWAITE Esq; also one of his Majesty's Council is Lieutenant Colonel. The Hon. CHARLES PINCKNEY Esq; Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly is Major."

"This Regiment is divided into Six Companies of which the following are Officers.

"*First Company* Capt. Benjamin Whitaker, *Lieutenant* Maurice Lewis, *Ensign* Rich: Hill, *Mr* John Guerard *Clerk*. *Second Company* Capt. Oth: Beale, *Lieutenant* James Graeme, *Ensign* Geo: Austin, *Mr* Hen. Peronneau *Clerk*. *Third Company* Capt Wm. Pinckney, *Lieutenant* Sam. Eveleigh, *Ensign* Jordan Roche, *Mr.* John Burford *Clerk*. *Fourth Company* Capt. Robt. Austin, *Lieutenant* Benj. Savage, *Ensign* Ebenezer Simmons, *Mr* John Wragg *Clerk*. *Fifth Company* Capt Th: Cooper, *Lieutenant* Is: Holmes, *Ensign* Rich: Lambton, *Mr.* Alex. Peronneau *Clerk*. *Sixth Company* Capt. Garret Vanvelsen, *Lieutenant* John Ballantine, *Ensign* Moreau Sarazin, and *Mr* John Ballantine *jun* *Clerk*. *Mr.* Robt Pringle is *Adjutant* and *Mr* John Rutledge *Surgeon* to the Regiment. The Regiment consists of 600 Men, exclusive of Officers, and Monday last, being his Majesty's Birth Day, appeared for the first Time under Arms, and made a very gallant and genteel Appearance."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1738.

"We hear that his Honour the Lieutenant Governor has lately appointed the following Officers for the Regiment of this Town.

The Honourable Coll. John Fenwicke Major-General The Honourable Charles Pinckney Esq; Colonel, in the room of Coll. Fenwicke.

Othniel Beale, Esq. Lieutenant Colonel in the room of Lieutenant Colonel Brathwaite.

Capt. William Pinckney Major, in the room of Major Charles Pinckney."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, June 26, 1740.

"Last Saturday died at Ashepoo, aged 66 Years, Mrs. Ruth Pinckney (a Native of this Province) Widow of the late William Pinckney, Esq; Commissary-General of this Province."—*The South Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1770.

- 26 ii. Thomas Pinckney, *b.* Aug. 6, 1728; some-time lieutenant in the British regular army; *d.* March 2, 1770.^w
- 27 iii. Elizabeth Pinckney, *b.* Feb. 3, 1730; buried Feb. 28, 1836-7.
- 28 iv. Charles Pinckney, *b.* March 9, 1731; was admitted to practice law in the Court of Common-Pleas at Charles Town, July 22, 1752^x; *m.*, Jan. 2, 1753, his first cousin Frances Brewton (11); was elected to the Commons House of Assembly for Christ Church Parish at the election held Oct. 29th and 30th, 1754^y; was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Governor in Council Oct. 25, 1756^z; was elected to the Common House for St. Philip's Parish at election held Tues. and Wed., Sept. 23d and 24th, 1760^{aa}; was elected to C.H. for St. Michael's Parish at election held Tues. and Wed., Oct. 12th and 13th, 1762^{bb}; was reëlected at election held Tues. and Wed., Oct. 8th and 9th, 1765^{cc}; was appointed J. P. for Berkeley County by Governor, Oct., 1765^{dd}; was appointed a magistrate in 1767^{ee}; was elected to C. H. for St. Philip's at election held Tues. and Wed., Oct. 4th and

^w "On Friday last died at Ashepoo, Thomas Pinckney, Esq.; late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 60th or Royal American Regiment; who served in America all the last War, was at the Sieges and Reduction of Louisbourg, Martinique and Havanna, wounded in the Battle on the Plains of Abraham, and always behaved as a brave and gallant Officer."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, March 8, 1770.

^x *The South-Carolina Almanac and Register* for 1763. McCrady's *History of South Carolina under the Royal Government*, p. 481.

^y *The South-Carolina Gazette*, Nov. 14, 1754. ^z *Ibid.*, Nov. 4, 1756.

^{aa} *Ibid.*, Sept. 27, 1760. ^{bb} *Ibid.*, Oct. 23, 1762.

^{cc} *Ibid.*, Sat., Oct. 12, 1765. ^{dd} *Ibid.*, Thurs., Oct. 31, 1765.

^{ee} *The South-Carolina Gazette And Country Journal*, Oct. 20, 1767.

5th, 1768^{ff}; was reëlected at election held Tues. and Wed., March 7th and 8th, 1769^{gg}; was appointed J. P. for Berkeley County by the Governor Wed., Oct. 18, 1769^{hh}; was reëlected to C. H. for St. Philips's at election held Tues. and Wed., March 17th and 18th, 1772ⁱⁱ; was appointed, by the Governor, in June, 1772, colonel of the Charles Town regiment of militia in place of Col. Othniel Beale, resigned^{jj}; was reëlected to C. H. at election held Tues. and Wed., Dec. 15th and 16th, 1772^{kk}; was a member of the Convention of Wed., Thurs and Friday, July 6th, 7th and 8th, 1774^{ll}, and was put upon the General Committee of Ninety-nine (See p. 98) as one of Charles Town's members, and at the meeting of that Committee on Friday, July 8th, was elected chairman^{mm}; was elected a deputy to the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina for Charles Town (Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael) at the election held Jan. 9, 1775ⁿⁿ; was on the same day appointed J. P. for Charlestown District by Lt. Gov. Bull^{oo}; was elected president of the Provincial Congress when it met at the Exchange Jan. 11, 1775^{pp}; was

^{ff} *The South Carolina Gazette*, Mon., Oct. 10, 1768. ^{gg} *Ibid*, Thurs. March 16, 1769. ^{hh} *Ibid*, Wed., Oct. 18, 1769. ⁱⁱ *Ibid*, Thurs., March 26, 1772. ^{jj} *Ibid*, Thurs., June 4, 1772. ^{kk} *Ibid*, Dec. 17, 1772. ^{ll} *Ibid*, Mon., July 11, 1774. ^{mm} *The South-Carolina Gazette And Country Journal*, Thurs., July 14, 1774.

ⁿⁿ *The South Carolina Gazette*, Jan. 2d and 23d, 1775. ^{oo} *Ibid*, Jan. 23, 1775. ^{pp} The Congress met at 10 A. M., elected its President and moved to Mr. Valk's "Long Room," where it deliberated until 1 o'clock P. M. when it moved to the hall of the Commons House of

reappointed on the General Committee as one of Charles Town's members, and was, on Jan. 15, with the other members of the General Committee for Charles Town, placed on the Committee for Carrying into Execution the Continental Association and for receiving and determining upon Applications relative to Law Processes; was on Jan. 18th elected Chairman of each of the foregoing committees at their respective meetings; retired from the presidency of Pro. Cong. at its second session, beginning June 1, 1775, and was succeeded by Henry Laurens; was elected a member of the first Council of Safety^{qq} at this session of the Prov. Congress; was elected to second Provincial Congress from Charles Town at election held Mon. and Tues., Aug. 7th and 8th, 1775^{rr}; was elected by the House of Representatives of South Carolina, March 26, 1776, a member of the Legislative Council of South Carolina, and was by that body elected a member of the Privy Council^{ss}; was appointed by President Rutledge, with all the other members of the Council of Safety, a Justice of the Quorum, April 16, 1776^{tt}; was elected State Senator for the combined Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael at election held Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 30th and

Assembly, where it deliberated until Tuesday evening, Jan. 17th, (Sunday not excepted) when it adjourned. ^{qq} See vol. I of this magazine, p 41.

^{rr} *The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thurs., Sept. 7, 1775. ^{ss} Ramsay's *History of the Revolution in South Carolina*, p. 93. ^{tt} *The South-Carolina &*

Dec. 1st, 1778^{uu}, and when the Senate met he was elected President thereof^{vv}; was reelected to the Privy Council for two years, by the Legislature, Feb. 24, 1779^{ww}; took British protection after the fall of Charles Town in April, 1780, and in consequence thereof his property was amerced 12 per cent. by the Jacksonborough Assembly of 1782^{xx}; *d.* —, 1784. (Issue.)

- 29 v. Mary Pinckney, *b.* Nov. 7, 1733; buried Sept. 21, 1749.
- 30 vi. Sarah Pinckney, *b.* Nov. 16, 1734; *m.* Joseph Brown; *d.* Oct. 31, 1752.^{yy}
- 31 vii. Anne Pinckney, *b.* July 5, 1736; *m.*, Jan. 18, 1756, Daniel D'Oyley. (Issue.)
- 32 viii. Elizabeth Pinckney, buried June 11, 1738.
- 33 ix. William Pinckney, *b.* June 11, 1739; *m.* Deborah Webb, dau. of William and Deborah Webb.^{zz} (Issue.)
- 34 x. Rebecca Pinckney, *m.*, May 12, 1763, Benjamin Webb, son of William and Deborah Webb.^{zz} (Issue.)

American General Gazette, April 17, 1776. ^{uu} Ibid, Dec. 1778. ^{vv} *The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina*, Dec. 8, 1779. ^{ww} Ibid, Feb. 24, 1779. ^{xx} Sabine, in his *American Loyalists* (Boston, 1847), lists Col. Pinckney as a Loyalist and speaks of his *defection* from the Whig cause. Col. Pinckney did not desert the Whig cause. He took British protection after giving his parole. He did this, as many others did, to save his property from British confiscation and his family from British insult. Gen. Andrew Pickens and Col. Isaac Hayne did the same thing, but broke their paroles and violated the terms of the agreement as to protection, and they so acted because the protection offered had not been afforded and they considered the compact broken by the British. Hayne was hanged for it, and Pickens doubtless would have been hanged had he been captured. The amercement was a sort of direct tax on such estates as had been protected.

^{yy} "On the 31st past died, at *George Town*, in the 19th Year of her Age, of a sore Throat, Mrs. Sarah, the Wife of Mr. Joseph Brown of that Place Merchant; and Daughter of William Pinckney, Esq; Deputy-Secretary."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Nov. 6, 1752.

^{zz} The will of William Webb, of St. Bartholomew's Parish, made

- 35 xi. Miles Pinckney, *b.* July 29, 1741, *d.* Oct. 7
1742.
- 36 xii. Robert Pinckney, *bap.* Dec. 18, 1743; buried
Feb. 18, 1749.

5.

Mary Brewton [Miles¹.], *b.* — —; *m.*, March 28, 1733,
Dr. Thomas Dale; buried May 25, 1737.^{aaa} Thomas Dale
subsequently *m.*, Nov. 23, 1738, Anne Smith, who *d.* Jan.
(buried 28) 1743; *m.* again, June 30, 1743, Hannah Simons.

Issue :

- 37 i. Thomas Dale, buried Oct. 17, 1736.
- 38 ii. Mary Dale, *b.* May 23, 1737; buried May
25, 1737.

Jan. 2, 1749, and proved Dec. 9, 1751, mentions wife Deborah,
sons William and Benjamin and daughter Deborah. The will of
Deborah Webb, widow, made Oct. 12, 1767, mentions sons William
and Benjamin, daughter Deborah Pinckney, son William's children:
William, Deborah, Sarah, Ann, Rebecca, Elizabeth and an unnamed
daughter; and grand-daughters Sarah and Elizabeth Pinckney.
(Probate Court, Book 1774-78, p. 239.) The last named, Elizabeth
Pinckney, *m.*, Feb., 1784, William Bellinger, of St. Bartholomew's.

aaa "Then was Buried Mary Dale and her Child } in one

Mary Dale, both together } Coffin"—MS copy
St. Philip's Parish Register in possession of Colonial Dames of Charleston.

December 4, 1733, "Miles Brewton of Charles Town" conveyed to
"Mary Dale Wife of Thomas Dale of the same Place M. D. and
Daughter of the said Miles," a lot in Church Street, Charles Town.
Witnesses: John Baker, Rebecca Brewton and Charles Pinckney.
(R. M. C. Book N., p. 238.)

The will of Dr. Thomas Dale, dated July 7, 1743, and proved
Oct. 19, 1751, mentions his wife Hannah and brother Thomas Simons,
Jr., and directs that his collection of dried plants and other specimens
of natural history be packed up and sent to his friend Dr. John Fred-
erick Gronovius at Leyden.

The will of Hannah Dale, widow of Dr. Thomas Dale, made April 9,
1751, and proved April 26, 1751, mentions her three children: Thomas
Simons Dale, Jane Dale and Francis Dale, and directs that they be
sent to their grandfather. Mr. Francis Dale, apothecary, in Hoxton,
England. Dr. Dale was for years one of the Judges in South Carolina.
(See local news in *Gazettes*, 1732-1740.)

6.

Rebecca Brewton [Miles¹.], *b.* — —; *m.*, Jan. 16, 1733/4, Jordan Roche (buried May 29, 1752), sometime member of the Commons House of Assembly for St. Andrew's Parish.^{bbb}

Issue :

- | | | |
|----|------|---|
| 39 | i. | Rebecca Roche, buried May 26, 1737. |
| 40 | ii. | Mary Roche, <i>b.</i> Aug. 18, 1737; buried July 7, 1738. |
| 41 | iii. | Anne Roche, <i>b.</i> 1738; buried Feb. 18, 1741. |
| 42 | iv. | Rebecca Roche, <i>b.</i> Dec. 8, 1740; buried July 15, 1742. |
| 43 | v. | Thomas Roche, <i>b.</i> Dec. 18, 1742; buried Aug. 4, 1744. |
| 44 | vi. | Jordan Roche, <i>b.</i> Oct. 23, 1744; ^{ccc} buried Sept. 6, 1756. |

7.

Robert Brewton [Robert², Miles¹.], seems to have moved away from South Carolina and very little has been gathered about him. On February 19, 1746, Robert Brewton, Jr., of St. George, "Berinuda ats Sōmer Islands" executed to his "Honour'd & Loving Father Colonel Robert Brewton of Charles Town" a power of attorney.^{ddd} In his will, made July 16, 1773, Miles Brewton (10) mentions his "half-brother Robert Brewton" and "the sons of Robert Brewton." These sons evidently came back to Charles Town, for John Brewton was long identified with the place, as will be shown

^{bbb} *The South-Carolina Gazette*, Nov. 13, 1736.

^{ccc} The St. Philip's Register gives this date. The Christ Church Register gives Oct. 23, 1745, but gives date of baptism as April 21st, 1745, which is manifestly incorrect.

^{ddd} Register of Mesne Conveyances, Book H H, p. 46.

later, and a child of George Brewton was buried by the rector of St. Philip's Church, Oct. 23, 1780.

Issue :

- 45 I. John Brewton.
- 46 II. George Brewton. (Issue).
- 47 III. Elizabeth Brewton. †

8.

Mary Brewton [Robert², Miles¹.], *b.* Nov. 3, 1720; *m.*, Jan 6, 1742, Joseph Jones.^{eee}

Issue :

- 48 I. John Jones,^{fff} killed at Savannah Oct. 9, 1779.
 - 49 II. Millicent Jones, *m.*, Oct. 30, 1768, John Colcock.^{ggg}
- (There were probably other children but records of them could not be secured.)

9.

Elizabeth Brewton [Robert², Miles¹.], *b.* March 26, 1724; *m.*, Sept. 27, 1741, Mumford Milner;^{hhh} *d.* Sept. 17, 1786.ⁱⁱⁱ

Issue :

- 50 I. Jeremiah Milner, *b.* June 13, 1754; *d.* young.

† See extracts from will of Elizabeth Milner (9).

^{eee} "Joseph Jones to Mary Brewton, Spinster, January 6th Anno Domini 1742."—MS copy *Christ Church Parish Register* in collection S. C. H. S.

^{fff} Mentioned in will of his uncle Miles Brewton (10).

^{ggg} See extracts from will of Miles Brewton (10) and his wife. "John Colcock, Esq; to Miss Millicent Jones, Daughter of Mr. John Jones, deceased."—Marriage announcements in *The South-Carolina Gazette And Country Journal*, Tues., Nov. 1, 1768. Also *St. Philip's Parish Register*.

^{hhh} "Mumford Milner to Elizabeth Brewton, Spinster, September 27th A. D. 1741."—MS copy *Christ Church Parish Register* in collection S. C. H. S.

ⁱⁱⁱ "On Sunday last, in an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Milner, widow of the deceased Mr. Mumford Milner."—Death announcements

10.

Miles Brewton [Robert², Miles¹.], b. Jan. 29, 1731; m., May 19, 1759, Mary Izard;‡ was member C. H. of A. 1763 (S. C. Almanac, 1763) for St. Bartholomew's; was elected to Commons House of Assembly for St. Philip's Parish at election held Tues. and Wed., Oct. 8th and 9th, 1765 (*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Sat. Oct. 12, 1765); was elected to the C. H. of A. for St. John's Colleton, at a special election held Sept. 19, 1770;‡‡ was elected for St. Michael's at election held Tues. and Wed., March 17th and 18th, 1772 (*The S-C. G.*, Thurs., March 26, 1772); was re-elected at election held Tuesday and Wed., Dec. 15th and 16th, 1772 (*The S-C. G.*, Thurs., Dec. 17, 1772); was a member of the Convention of July 6th, 7th and 8th, 1774 (*The S-C. G.*, Mon. July 11, 1774); was elected a deputy to the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina from Charles Town (parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael) at the election held January 9, 1775 (*The S-C. G.*, Jan. 2nd and 23d, 1775); was elected by the first Provincial Congress, June, 1775, a member of Council of Safety (See Vol. I, of this magazine, p. 41); was elected to second Provincial Congress at election held Mon. and Tues. Aug. 7th and 8th, 1775; took passage with his family for Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 1775, and the vessel was never heard of again.^{kkk}

in *The Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser*, Wed., Sept. 20, 1786. The will of Elizabeth Milner, made March 25, 1782, and proved Sept. 25, 1786, mentions niece Milicent Colcock, God Daughter Milicent Colcock, great nephew Charles Colcock, niece Elizabeth Brewton, daughter of late Robert Brewton (when eighteen or married), grand niece Elizabeth Milner Colcock, nephew John Colcock.

‡ *S. C. H. and G. Mag.*, Vol. I, p. 86.

‡‡ "Yesterday Miles Brewton, Esq; was elected a Member of the Commons House of Assembly of this Province, for the Parish of St. John, in Colleton County, in the Room of Benjamin Smith, Esq; deceased."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1770.

kkk "Since our last, Miles Brewton, Esq; and his Family, Mrs. Benjamin Guerard, Mr. Charles Crouch, Printer, and several others,

He built that elegant old colonial residence, now known as No. 25 King street, about the time of his marriage, and it was probably one of the handsomest houses in America at that time, costing £8,000 sterling. There he entertained Josiah Quincy, Jr., in 1773, and Lord William Campbell in 1775. (*McCrary's Hist. S. C. under the Royal Gov.*, p. 607.)

After his death it fell to his sister, Mrs. Motte; from her to her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Alston; then to Mrs. Alston's daughter, Mrs. Pringle; then to Mrs. Pringle's son, Hon. Wm. Alston Pringle, to whose heirs it now belongs. It was used as Col. Balfour's headquarters in the Revolution, and as Gen. O. O. Howard's headquarters in the States' Rights war.

Issue :

- | | | |
|----|------|--|
| 51 | i. | Miles Brewton, lost at sea, 1775. |
| 52 | ii. | Joseph Izard Brewton, lost at sea, 1775. |
| 53 | iii. | Child lost at sea, 1775. |

have sailed for Philadelphia."—*The South-Carolina and American General Gazette*, Friday, Aug. 25, 1775.

The will of "Miles Brewton son of Robert and Mary Brewton of Charles Town in the Province aforesaid Merchant," made July 16, 1773, mentions wife Mary, son Miles, son Joseph Izard, half brother Robert Brewton, niece Milicent Colcock, nephew John Jones, the sons of Robert Brewton, half-sister Elizabeth Milner, sister Frances Pinckney, sister Rebecca Motte, and a possible posthumous child; brothers in law Charles Pinckney, Jacob Motte and Daniel Blake. (Probate Court, Book 1774-78, p. 298 et seq.)

The will of "Mary Brewton wife of Miles Brewton of Charles Town," made Aug. 24, 1775, mentions the will of her grand-mother Mary Bull, late of the Parish of Prince William; Daniel Blake, Arthur Middleton, John Bull, Ralph Izard, her father Joseph Izard, David Græme, her sister Elizabeth Blake, her cousin Mary Butler, her cousin Sarah Guerard, Mrs. Rebecca Motte, Mrs. — Colcock, "Mrs. — Miller the widow of Mr. Mumford Miller," her son Joseph, "Mrs. Frances Pinckney the wife of Colonel Charles Pinckney" and their dau. Mary Pinckney, and Mrs. Anne Græme, wife of David Græme. (*Ibid*, p. 435 et seq.)

11.

Frances Brewton [Robert², Miles¹.], b. June 11, 1733; m., Jan. 2, 1753, her first cousin Charles Pinckney^{III} (28).

Issue : mmm

- 54 I. Charles Pinckney, b. 1753; buried Dec. 4, 1753.
- 55 II. William Pinckney, buried Jan. 2, 1755.
- 56 III. Child buried Oct. 13, 1756.
- 57 IV. Charles Pinckney, b. Oct. 26, 1757; was educated under Dr. David Oliphant; studied law under his father, and was admitted to the Bar; was elected to the House of Representatives of South Carolina, to fill a vacancy, for Christ Church Parish, in 1779; was captured by the British at the fall of Charles Town in 1780 and sent aboard the prison-ship *Pack Horse*; was released by the general exchange of June, 1781; was elected by the Legislature delegate to the Continental Congress in March 1784 (*The S-C. Gazette and Public Advertiser*, March 24, 1784); reëlected in Feb. 1785 (*The S-C. Gazette & Public Advertiser*, Feb. 12th and 16th. *Gazette of State of S. C.*, Feb. 14th); reëlected in Feb. 1786 (*Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser*, Feb. 17th.); was elected to S. C. House of Reps. for Christ

III "On Tuesday last, Mr. CHARLES PINCKNEY was Married to Miss FRANCES BREWTON."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Jan. 8, 1752. *St. Philip's Register*.

mmm The will of Col. Charles Pinckney, dated April 18, 1770, and proved Nov. 10, 1784, mentions wife Frances, sons Charles, Thomas, William Robert, and Miles Brewton, and dau. Mary; appoints wife Frances, brother-in-law Miles Brewton, cousin Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, friend Peter Manigault, and son Charles (when 21) executors.

Church Parish in Nov. 1786 (*The Charleston Morning Post, and Daily Advertiser*, Nov. 30th); was elected March, 1787, by the Legislature, delegate to the Federal Constitutional Conventionⁿⁿⁿ and to that convention he submitted a draft of a constitution which, with the Virginia plan, was submitted to the committee that subsequently reported the constitution that was finally adopted, and many of the ideas of Pinckney's draft were incorporated into the committee's constitution; *m.*, April 27, 1788, Mary Eleanor Laurens; was a delegate from Christ Church Parish to the State Convention of May, 1788, that adopted the Federal Constitution; was elected Governor by the Legislature in Jan. 1789; was a delegate from Christ Church Parish to the Constitutional Convention of 1790, and was made President of the Convention; was reelected Governor by the Legislature in Jan. 1791 and served to the meeting of the Legislature in November, 1792, the new Constitution providing for the meeting of the Legislature in November instead of January and for the election of Governor in years of even figures instead of years of odd figures; was returned to the House of Reps. from

ⁿⁿⁿ "The following gentlemen, are elected delegates to meet in federal convention, at Philadelphia, in May next, viz. the Chancellor Rutledge, Hon. Major Butler, General Pinckney, Col. Henry Laurens, and Charles Pinckney, Esq."—*The Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser*, March 10, 1787. It is a little singular that at the time of the Declaration of Independence one of South Carolina's delegates in Congress was unable to sign because of sickness—Thomas Lynch, Sr.—and that again at the adoption of the Constitution another should have been absent—Henry Laurens.

Christ Church in Oct. 1792, taking his seat in that body immediately upon retiring from the Governorship (*The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Oct. 11, 1792); reelected in October, 1794 (*The C. G. & D. A.*, Oct. 21st.); was a candidate before the Legislature in 1796 for United States Senator to succeed Pierce Butler, resigned, but withdrew at the last moment and was elected Governor on Dec. 8th (*The C. G. and D. A.*, Dec. 12, 1796); was elected United States Senator Dec. 6, 1798 for the unexpired term of John Hunter, resigned, and also for the full term beginning March 4, 1799^{ooo} (*City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Dec. 14, 1798); resigned in 1801 to go as minister to Spain under appointment of President Jefferson, and while on this mission he negotiated the treaty by which Louisiana (which included the present State of Texas) was purchased; was returned to the S. C. H. of R. from Christ Church Parish at a special election held Tues., Oct. 22, 1805, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Arnold Wells

^{ooo} "Columbia, (S. C.) Dec. 7.

"Yesterday the honourable the senate and house of representatives proceeded to the election of a governor, lieutenant governor, and senator to congress, when, upon casting up the ballots, it appeared that the

"Edward Rutledge, esq. was elected governor; and

"John Drayton, esq. lieutenant governor.

"The ballots for Senator to Congress, were, for

"Charles Pinckney, esq. 79

"General Pickens, 63

"Upon which Charles Pinckney, esq. having the majority, was declared to be elected."—*City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Tues., Dec. 11, 1798. Gen. Pickens was the candidate of the Federals, Mr. Pinckney of the Republican or Democratic party.

(*City Gazette*, Oct. 24th); was elected Governor by the Legislature in Dec. 1806, and served to Dec. 1808; was elected to the H. of R. of S. C. from the combined parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael Oct. 1810 (*Charleston Courier* Oct. 12th); reëlected at election held Mon. and Tues., Oct. 12th and 13th, 1812; was elected to the 16th Congress from the Charleston District in 1818, retiring March 3, 1820; *d.* Oct 29, 1824 (See *Courier* 30th). He was the founder of the Democratic party in South Carolina and the leading exponent for many years of the political doctrines of Thomas Jefferson. In 1820 he opposed the Missouri Compromise bill in Congress in a very able speech (*Niles' Register*, vol. 18, pp. 349-350). "His opposition showed equally his firmness, his foresight, and sagacity. He distinctly foresaw the effects of the measure, and earnestly warned the South against them." (See also O'Neall's *Bench and Bar of South Carolina*, vol. II, p. 138.)

- 58 v. Thomas Pinckney, *b.* May 2, 1760
- 59 vi. Mary Pinckney, *b.* June 14, 1761; *m.*,
 Oct. 27, 1785, Thomas Elliott. ^{PPP}
- 60 vii. Child buried June 4, 1764.
- 61 viii. William Robert Pinckney, *b.* Oct. 1, 1765.
- 62 ix. Miles Brewton Pinckney, *b.* Dec. 18, 1768;
 admitted to the bar 1792; was secretary
 to his brother Charles during his third
 term as governor, 1796-98.

^{PPP} "Last Thursday night Thomas Elliott, Esq; (son of Benjamin) was married to Miss Mary Pinckney, daughter of Charles Pinckney, Esq; deceased, of this City."—*The South-Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser*, Sat., Oct. 29, 1785.

- 63 x. Rebecca Pinckney, *b.* 1772; *bap.* July 11, 1773; *m.*, Sept. 15, 1796, Benjamin Webb (*b.* Aug. 5, 1766), son of Benjamin and Rebecca Pinckney (34) Webb; *d.* April 30, 1800.^{qqq}

13.

Rebecca Brewton, [Robert,² Miles.¹], *b.* June 15, 1737; *m.*, June 28, 1758, Jacob Motte (*b.* Oct. 15, 1729; *d.* Jan. 20, 1780), son of Jacob Motte, Public Treasurer of South Carolina; *d.* January 10, 1815.^{rrr} By the terms of the will of her brother Miles Brewton (10) she heired his plantation on the Congaree river in St. Matthew's Parish, Orangeburgh District, called "Mount Joseph."^{sss} She was living there in 1781 with her three daughters and Mrs. John Brewton, widow of her nephew John Brewton (45), when the British took possession of her house for a military post. They threw up works around the house and occupied the house itself as barracks. Mrs. Motte and her family were permitted to remain in the house until Gen. Francis Marion, with a portion of his militia brigade, and Lt. Col. Henry Lee, with a detachment from his legion of regulars, appeared before the post on May 8, 1781, and began its investment, when she was requested by the British officers to retire to her Overseer's house near by. The

^{qqq} "Died, on Wednesday last, at Ashepoo, in Colleton district, in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. *Rebecca Webb*, wife of Benjamin Webb, esq. and youngest daughter of the late Charles Pinckney, esq."—*City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Sat., March 3, 1800 Her daughter Frances Pinckney Webb married William R. Bull, of Barnwell, and was the mother of William R. Bull, of Orangeburg, Mrs. Donald D. Salley, Mrs. N. M. Salley and Mrs. Cannon. (See January, 1900, magazine, p. 90).

^{rrr} The will of Mrs. Rebecca Motte, made Oct. 31, 1806, and proved Nov. 21, 1815, mentions her daughters Frances Motte Pinckney and Mary Brewton Alston.

^{sss} This place has been erroneously styled "St. Joseph" by some writers, but Miles Brewton, in his will, calls it "Mt Joseph," and in Mrs. Ravenel's *Eliza Pinckney*, p. 289, one of Mrs. Thomas Pinckney's letters is published, dated "Mount Joseph July 1780."

siege was carried on until the 12th, when the Americans, by permission of Mrs. Motte, who furnished some combustible arrows for the purpose, fired the roof of the house and compelled the British commandant, Lieutenant McPherson, to surrender to Gen. Marion. The following account of Mrs. Motte's patriotic conduct is given by her grand-son, the late C. C. Pinckney, Esq., in a letter to the *Columbia Carolinian*, dated at Flat Rock Sept. 27, 1855:

"Mrs. Motte was informed by Lieut. Col. Lee that the destruction of her house might be necessary. To this she immediately and cheerfully consented, assuring him that the loss of her property was nothing compared with the advancement of their cause; and, to facilitate their operations, presented them with some combustible arrows, with which to set fire to the house.

"These arrows had been brought from the East Indies by a sea captain, and presented to his employer, Miles Brewton, a wealthy merchant of Charleston, and brother of Mrs. Motte. Mr. Brewton and family having been lost at sea, in 1775, the arrows fell into his sister's possession, and were fortunately carried by the ladies, when dismissed from the fort, to their more humble abode.

"The arrows were discharged from a rifle; the two first did not ignite; the third set the roof on fire, and as the piece of artillery in possession of the Americans commanded the only access to the roof, the British surrendered immediately. The Americans rushed in, extinguished the fire, and saved the house—an act of gratitude to the owner for her patriotic devotion." Mr. Pinckney's recollection of what his grandmother told him is corroborated by a letter written by his first cousin, Mrs. Frederick Rutledge, in which she gives, with considerable minuteness of detail, her recollection of what she had heard Mrs. Motte say. In this letter, quoted by Mrs. Harriott Horry Ravenel in her *Eliza Pinckney*, pp. 299-300, she quotes Mrs. Motte as saying that she took from "the top of an old wardrobe" a quiver of East Indian arrows, which, when struck burst into flame. She goes on to say that "Mrs. Motte always used the case which held the arrows as a knitting

needle case." Mrs. Ravenel adds: "The present writer remembers the case well; it was a long bamboo quiver, with figures in dark brown, carved upon the lighter brown beneath." The late Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., in his *Life of Thomas Pinckney*, p. 81, gives the same version of the patriotic action of his great-grandmother, Mrs. Motte. Lord Rawdon, in his report to Lord Cornwallis, states that the house was fired by "fire arrows." Maj. Alexander Garden, of Greene's staff, in his *Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War* (1822), gives the same story.

It appears, therefore, that the best evidence is against the fanciful story of an Indian bow and arrows having been presented to Marion and Lee by Mrs. Motte. The only reliable authority who asserts that a bow played any part in the matter is Judge Wm. D. James, who was an officer in Marion's brigade and was present at the siege of Fort Motte, as "Mount Joseph" was now called. In his life of Marion he says, pp. 120: "When told it was necessary to burn the house, in order to take the fort expeditiously, she at once requested it should be done, and, as the means of effecting it, furnished an Indian bow and arrows." But the testimony of Mrs. Motte through her descendants, and the history of the Brewton arrows, seem even better evidence than that of Judge James. But there is another statement by Judge James that deserves more consideration, for it seems to show very clearly that the "fire arrows" did not cause the blaze on the roof. He continues, pp. 120-21, "This deed of Mrs. Motte has been deservedly celebrated. Her intention to sacrifice her valuable property was patriotic; but the house was not burnt, as is still stated by historians, nor was it fired by an arrow from an African bow, as sung by the poet.—Nathan Savage, a private in Marion's brigade, made up a ball of rosin and brimstone, to which he set fire, slung it on the roof of the house."

On the day of the surrender the British and American officers dined together with Mrs. Motte as her guests, and

she dispensed her hospitality alike to friend and foe after the manner of a true South Carolinian.

Issue :

- | | |
|----|---|
| 64 | I. Jacob Motte, <i>bap.</i> Oct. 25, 1759; buried Oct. 28, 1759. |
| 65 | II. Mary Motte, <i>bap.</i> Aug. 17, 1762; buried Dec. 17, 1767. |
| 66 | III. Elizabeth Motte, <i>bap.</i> Aug. 27, 1762; <i>m.</i> , July 22, 1779, Major Thomas Pinckney, of the 1st S. C. Continental Regiment; <i>d.</i> in England in 1794. |
| 67 | IV. Frances Motte, <i>bap.</i> Sept. 29, 1763; <i>m.</i> , July 31, 1783, John Middleton (See vol. I, p. 237.), ^{ttt} who <i>d.</i> Nov. 14, 1784; <i>m.</i> again, Oct. 19, 1797, Major (subsequently Major - General) Thomas Pinckney (2d wife). |
| 68 | V. Abraham Motte, <i>bap.</i> July 16, 1764; <i>d.</i> young. |
| 69 | VI. Mary Brewton Motte, <i>m.</i> , Feb. 24, 1791, William Alston. |
| 70 | VII. Rebecca Motte, <i>bap.</i> Jan. 9, 1778; <i>d.</i> young. |

45.

John Brewton [Robert³, Robert², Miles¹.], *b.* — — —; *m.*, Jan. 7, 1771, Mary Weyman, dan. Edward Weyman; sometime ensign,^{uuu} then lieutenant and then captain in the

^{ttt} "MARRIED.] In this town, last Thursday evening, JOHN MIDDLETON, Esq; to Miss FRANCES MOTTE, daughter of the deceased Jacob Motte, Esq."—*The South-Carolina Weekly Gazette*, Sat., Aug. 2, 1783.

^{uuu} *The South-Carolina Gazette*, June 4, 1772. McCrady's *South-Carolina in the Revolution*, 11.

Charles Town Regiment of militia; *d.* 1777.^{vvv} His widow *m.*, June 19, 1784, Thomas Foster.^{www} A sketch of her is given in Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War, 1822.

^{vvv} The will of "John Brewton of Charles Town in the State of South Carolina, Merchant," made May 11, 1777, mentions wife Mary. Witnesses: Elizabeth Milner, Milicent Colcock, William Johnston. (Probate Court, Book 1774-78, p. 442.) He was in co-partnership for some time with his uncle Miles and Daniel D'Oyley as "Miles Brewton & Co." (See *The South-Carolina Gazette*, Oct. 11, 1770.

"The Creditors of Capt. JOHN BREWTON, late of Charles-Town deceased, are requested once more, to deliver in their demands to

Mary Brewton, Executrix.

P. Bonnetheau, Executor."—*The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina*, Sept. 23, 1777.

^{www} "Last Saturday evening, Mr. THOMAS FOSTER, Merchant, was married to Mrs. MARY BREWTON, widow of the deceased Mr. JOHN BREWTON, and eldest daughter of EDWARD WEYMAN, Esq; of this City."—*The South-Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser*, Wednesday, June 23, 1784.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

WATERS.—In the July 1900 issue of this magazine, p. 266, some account was given of Philemon Waters. The register of St. Philip's Parish, Charles Town, records the burial, Oct. 6, 1766, of Elizabeth, child of Philemon Waters.

GEN. PINCKNEY'S FAMOUS REPLY.—On April 26, 1798, the *City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, of Charleston, published several of the documents transmitted to the State Department by the United States envoys to France. Among them was the famous document dated Paris, Oct. 27, 1797, which contains Gen. Pinckney's spirited reply to Talleyrand's secret agent M. X (M. Hottinguer), "No; no; not a six-pence."

THE SECOND LANDGRAVE SMITH.—There is a difference of opinion as to the date of the arrival of the first Landgrave Smith in South Carolina. The following extract from *The South-Carolina Gazette* of May 11, 1738, shows that his son the second Landgrave came into the colony in 1684, in his 21st year, and that would seem to show that his father came at the same time :

"Landgrave *Thomas Smith* departed this Life on Tuesday last in the 75th Year of his Age, having been 54 Years in this Province."

CHEVALIER MAUDUIT DUPLESSIS.—In the January 1900 issue of this magazine, p. 23, a letter was given of Chevalier Mauduit DuPlessis. The following account from *The City*

Gazette, or the Daily Advertiser, Charleston, S. C., Monday, April 25, 1791, of the assassination of this noble Frenchman at the time of the Haytian revolution will be of interest: (See also Garden's *Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War*. The name is Mauduit DuPlessis, not Duplessis Mauduit as Garden puts it.)

"The unfortunate officer who was killed at Port-au-Prince, by the soldiers of his regiment, as mentioned in the *City Gazette* of the 14th instant, was the chevalier MAUDUIT DUPLESSIS, who served with reputation, in the late American army."

ANOTHER EARLY COTTON GIN INVENTION.—In the last magazine the cotton gin of Mr. William Hutson was mentioned. The following account of another gin, brought out a few months earlier, is given in the *City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser* of July 3, 1800 :

"A Cotton Gin, to work with two pair of rollers, was completed on the plantation of Thomas Hall, esq. in Christ-Church parish, about the 20th of June last, which requires only a small horse with a boy to govern the impelling power, and two young men or lads to supply the machine with cotton, as it feeds itself, and will gin out thirty-five pounds of cotton in the hour. This machine was originally constructed by Mr. Eves of New-Providence, with improvements on former plans, and after four days work, is found to surpass what was contemplated or expected."

BARNWELL —The following additions are offered to the Barnwell genealogy given in the last magazine :

The ruins of the old fort built by Col. Barnwell at the scene of his triumph over the Tuscarora Indians in 1712, and thereafter call Fort Barnwell, are still easily traced, and the site is soon to become the property of the Rowan County Memorial Association. The ruins are on the banks of the Neuse in Craven County, N. C., and a postoffice near by is called Fort Barnwell.

Elizabeth Barnwell (9) was married to Thomas Tattnal, April 25, 1734. (*St. Andrew's Parish Register*).

Martha Barnwell (299) was married to David Guerard Sept. 16, 1770. Elizabeth Barnwell (300) was married to Jacob De Veaux June, 1768.

"Sunday Se'nnight Mr. David Guerard, was married to Miss Martha Barnwell, Daughter of John Barnwell, Esq; of Port-Royal."—*The S-C. G.*, Thurs. Sept. 27, 1770.

"On Thursday, John Barnwell, jun. esq; to Miss Anne Hutson, Daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Hutson."—Marriage notices in *The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina*, Monday, May 12, 1777. (15)

"On Saturday last was reviewed, by General John Barnwell, at Tulifinney-hill, the Beaufort district Regiment of Granville County, commanded by col. John McPherson, when there appeared upwards of 400 men under arms, among which were two well uniformed companies of artillery and light infantry; and an additional number of well mounted cavalry, commanded by major James McPherson."—*City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Saturday, May 12, 1798.

MIDDLETON.—The following additions are offered to the Middleton genealogy published in this magazine in July 1900 :

Page 245 : Anne Louisa Middleton and Daniel Blake were married Sat., Feb. 3, 1800 (*City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Tues., Feb. 6th). Septima Sexta Middleton and Maj. Henry M. Rutledge, U. S. A., were married Tues., Oct. 15, 1799 (*Ibid*, Thurs., Oct. 17, 1799. Also *St. Philip's Register*).

Page 247 : Henry Bentivoglio Van Ness Middleton, Count Bentivoglio, was born in Charleston, S. C., March 10, 1843; was educated at Paris, Heidelberg and the South Carolina Military Academy; was in Confederate service in the Marion Artillery and Signal Corps at Charleston, 1861-1864, where, as acting adjutant at Fort Sumter on Feb. 20th 1864 he was put on General Orders No 23 by Gen. Beauregard for gallant conduct; in January, 1865, was appointed 2d Lieutenant, for distinguished valor and skill, in Co. I, First S. C. Volunteers (Hagood's), of which he was subsequently 1st Lieutenant and Captain and in the latter capacity was surrendered at Appomattox.

COLLETON.—The following additions to the historical sketch of the Colletons of South Carolina, published in this magazine for October, 1900, are offered :

"On the seventh day of December 1750 was Born Susannah Snell being a posthumous child of the Honble. John Colleton Esq. & Susannah his wife."—*St. Philip's Parish Register*.

She was baptized on December 13th, following.

"Jan. 5th. 1778, Othniel Giles & Jane Colleton, widow, were married per license."—*St. Philip's Parish Register*.

Charles Colleton, p. 341, did not marry Elizabeth Flavell, but Elizabeth Peterson. They were married Jan. 29, 1732. (*St. Philip's Parish Register*.)

The following page of an old account book was found in the garret at Pooshee plantation house:¹

Char ^s Colleton Esq ^r Dr		
1725	To amt bro ^t Over	£342.. 7..10½
Dec ^r 14	To 10 ^{tw} Sugar.....	£ 1..11..3
	To 3yds ^s Cheekt lin ⁿ	1..13..9
	To ½ ^{tw} oz: thread.....	—..13..9
	To 1 ^{tw} Currants.....	—.. 6..3
		4.. 5..—
15	To 6 Quarts Rum.....	1..13..9
17	To 1 gallon Do	1.. 2..6
20	To 6 Quarts Do	1..13..9
22	To 6 Quarts Rum.....	1..13..9
	To 7 Quarts Do	1..19..4½
27	To 6 ^{tw} sugar.....	£1.. 2.. 6
	To a negro.....	1..—..—
	To 1 Quier paper..	—..10..—
		2..12..6
Jan ^y 1	To 6 ^{tw} sugar	1.. 2..6
	8 To 4 ^{tw} sugar.....	—..15..—
12	To 4 ^{tw} Do	—..15..—
17	To 6 Quarts Wine.....	£1..17.. 6
	To 2 y ^{ds} Ozenbrigs.....	—..12..—
	To 9½ ^{tw} flower.....	—..10..—
		2..19..6

¹ From the private collection of Yates Snowden, Esq.

18 To 6 ^{tw} sugar	£1.. 2.. 6	
To 2 ^{tw} D ^o	— 7.. 6	
To 1 Q ^t Rum	— 6.. 3	
		1..16..3
23 To 1 Gallon D ^o		1.. 2..6
25 To 6 Quarts D ^o		1..13..9
27 To 4 ^{tw} Sugar		—..15..—
31 To 1 gallon Rum		1.. 2..6
Feb'y 2 To 6 Quarts D ^o	£1..13.. 9	
To 4 ^{tw} Sugar	—..15..—	
		2.. 8..9
7 To 6 Quarts Rum		1..13..9
8 To 4 ^{tw} sug ^r		—..15..—
Transferr'd to fo. (214)		<u>£374.. 8..—</u>

Queries.

MIDDLETON. Many years ago John Middleton lived in Laurens District, S. C. His wife was Margaret Anderson; he had a brother whose name was Andrew, who lived at Martinsville, S. C. John and Margaret had three or more children, William, Andrew and James. Andrew had a son, Matthew. Wanted, the history of this branch of the Middleton family.—Mrs. P. H. Mell, Auburn, Ala.

Can anyone give the maiden name of Mrs. Catherine Calhoun, the wife of James Calhoun and paternal grandmother of John C. Calhoun?—J. A. Stewart, Louisville, Ky.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTION, 1775-1780. By Edward McCrady, LL.D. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901.

The history of South Carolina had never been written until Gen. McCrady undertook the task, and within the last four years the student of American history has received three volumes from his pen that cover the years from the

beginning of our State's history to the close of the year 1780. The third of these books, just out, is the most interesting of all. It covers five of the most exciting, interesting and important years in our history, and, although there have been some valuable memoirs and documents published that throw much light on the stirring events of those years, yet their history had never before been presented in a thorough, scientific and scholarly manner. The philosophical manner in which Gen. McCrady handles the questions that brought on the revolution; his account of the beginning of the struggle in South Carolina, where very few people demanded or desired anything more than their constitutional rights under the British government, and his treatment of the various phases that the struggle assumed in South Carolina cannot fail of producing interest in the book among scholars and publicists all over the English speaking world. For the first time we are given an idea of the scope of the revolution that took place within a revolution when the people of the up-country of South Carolina arose in 1780, after the fall of Charlestown, and under the genius of Thomas Sumter, assisted by those most valiant subordinates, Colonels Hill, Neel, Bratton, Lacey, Thomas, Hampton, Taylor and Myddleton, broke the triumphant march of Cornwallis and detained him when he had hoped to "carry the war from South to North" and meet Sir Henry Clinton in Virginia, catching Washington's depleted army between them and crushing out the rebellion at once. That was a grand achievement of Sumter; it paved the way for King's Mountain and Cowpens, and rendered Yorktown possible, and yet there were those who slurred at his achievements and called his movements guerilla warfare. There will still be doubting Thomases and scoffers, but the evidence is in and the case is with the jury, and we predict that Thomas Sumter's name will now receive the niche it deserves in the temple of fame.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT COMMISSION OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN C. CALHOUN. Edited by J. Franklin

Jameson, Washington : Government Printing Office, 1900. (Also issued as vol. II. of Annual Report of American Historical Association.)

There is perhaps no other American of great distinction whose life and works are so little understood as are the life and works of John C. Calhoun. And the reason of this is that reliable material for students to work from is not easily accessible, while the false and misrepresenting material is to be found in all quarters. In presenting this set of letters by and to Calhoun Prof. Jameson places the student of Calhoun's life and works under everlasting obligations to him. The accompanying "Chronology of John C. Calhoun," by Prof. J. Q. Dealy, of Brown University, and the "Calendar of the Letters of John C. Calhoun heretofore printed" are exceedingly valuable additions. As an introduction to the letters Prof. Jameson publishes an abridged account of the Calhoun family from the MS of Col. W. Pinkney Starke, which, like all family histories founded upon family traditions instead of original research, is full of errors. Col. Starke says that in 1733 James Calhoun and Catherine, his wife, and their four sons, James, William, Patrick and Ezekiel, came from Donegal, Ireland, to New York and proceeded thence to Western Pennsylvania, where they settled not far from the Potomac river, but that fear of Indians soon drove them to what is now Wythe County, Va., where they settled on Crab and Reed creeks; that the defeat of Braddock exposed the western frontier of Virginia to the Indians and that in consequence thereof the Calhouns again moved. This time to the up-country of South Carolina in 1756, settling in Ninety Six District on a tributary of Little River, since known as Calhoun Creek. To begin with, Ninety Six District was not created until 1768. There are six conveyances of land, amounting in all to one thousand acres, from various parties to Patrick Calhoun between July, 1763, and July, 1778, recorded in the Mesne Conveyance office in Charleston. The first three of these deeds locate the lands on Long Cane Creek, and the fourth locates the land on Calhoun's Creek. On July 23d, 1763, Joseph Woods conveyed five hundred and fifty acres on

Long Cane to William Calhoun. On April 2, 1777, Hugh Colhoun, "yeoman," and his wife "Jannet" of "Long Cane Settlement," Ninety Six District, sold John Ewing Colhoun, of "the same place (Stud! at law)," 200 acres "on a branch of the N. W. Fork of Long Canes, called Calhoun's Creek near Fort Boone," which had been granted to Hugh Colhoun in 1760 and 1768. One of these deeds gives Long Cane as a tributary of the Savannah River. Long Cane runs into Little River and so do both forks of Calhoun Creek. From this it would seem that the present Little River above Long Cane and the present Long Cane were regarded then as forks of Long Cane. This Hugh Colhoun, who, in 1777, lived in the same neighborhood with Patrick, William and James Calhoun, made his will, Nov. 30, 1792, and recited that he was of "Fawny, County Tyrone, and Kingdom of Ireland, Farmer (but now in America, State of South Carolina, and Parish of Saint James's Santee, Charleston District);" mentioned his wife Jane, sons John, James, William and an unnamed son, and daughters Sarah and Elizabeth, and brother John. The following notice probably concerns this last John :

"Departed this life on the 24th June, in St Andrew's Parish, near Charleston, So. Ca. Mr. JOHN CALHOUN, formerly of Bushfield, L. Derry, Ireland."—*City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Sat., July 11, 1829.

What relation these Calhouns were to the others, if any, the records have not yet revealed.

Patrick Calhoun was first elected to the Commons House of Assembly from Prince William's Parish. which then took in the Long Cane settlement, at the election held March 7th and 8th, 1769. From that time until his death he was constantly in the House, and the proceedings of the House show that he was one of the ablest men in that body. He was a ready debater, and his words were well chosen and strong.

Col. Starke is undoubtedly guilty of exaggeration on page 71 when he says that Rev. Dr. Moses Waddel (That is the way he spelt it himself, not Waddell as Col. Starke spells it) taught 4000 pupils. It would have taken him forty years to reach that number, giving him one hundred each year, and it

is hardly likely that he taught so many as one hundred each year while his school lasted. His specialty was to *thoroughly* train a few boys at a time.

On page 76 Col. Starke asserts that in 1798 the only newspaper published in this State was the weekly *South Carolina Gazette*. At that time there were three daily papers published in Charleston: the *South-Carolina State Gazette*, *And Timothy & Mason's Daily Advertiser*; the *Columbian Herald*; or, the *New Daily Advertiser*, and the *City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser*. The *Carolina Gazette* was a weekly issued by the *City-Gazette*, the first number appearing January 1, 1798. The *Georgetown Gazette* was also a weekly, issued at Georgetown, S. C., and there were doubtless other weeklies issued in other towns of the State. The *South-Carolina Weekly Museum, and Complete Magazine of Entertainment and Intelligence*, was, as its name implies, a literary weekly issued in Charleston in 1798. (Then in its third year).

On the same page Col. Starke states that at that time "no post-office had been established in the Calhoun neighborhood." The *Carolina and Georgia Almanac* for 1798 shows that Cambridge, the county seat of Ninety Six District, and in the "Calhoun neighborhood," was one of the four "post towns" of South Carolina: Columbia, Camden and Greenville being the other three.

On page 83 Col Starke says that while John Ewing Colhoun was a United States Senator he corresponded with the head of the Colquhouns in the Highlands, who "endeavored to persuade the American to restore the spelling of the name of the ancestral clan," and that the Senator went so far as to spell his name Colhoun. Now, the editor of this magazine possesses the original autograph roll of Captain Charles Drayton's company of volunteer militia, organized in Charles Town August 16, 1775, whereon John Ewing Colhoun, who did not become Senator until March 4, 1801, signed his name John Ewing Colhone. (See-vol. I. of this magazine, p. 135.) On May 19th of that same year he had witnessed a paper for Patrick Calhoun, and had therein written his name Colhoun. (R. M. C., Book S, No. 4, p. 259). He probably came down to

Charles Town in 1775 to study law, and the Revolution evidently interfered with his studies, for he was not admitted to the bar until 1783. In the meantime he had, in the fall of 1781, been sent to the House of Representatives (the famous Jacksonborough Assembly) from Ninety Six District. In February, 1785, he was elected a member of the Privy Council by the State Legislature. (*The South-Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser*, Sat., Feb. 12, 1785. *The Gazette of the State of South Carolina*, Mon., Feb. 14, 1785.) He was several times in the Legislature between 1785 and 1800, and in December, 1796, was supported for Governor. On December 8, 1800, he was elected by the Legislature United States Senator for the full term beginning March 4, 1801, beating Jacob Read, the incumbent, by a vote of 75 to 73. Mr. Colhoun was the Republican or Democratic candidate and Mr. Read was the Federal candidate. Mr. Colhoun died October 26, 1802.¹

As there seems to be a scarcity of genealogical matter about the Calhouns, the following will may prove of interest:

"In the Name of God Amen I Ezekiel Calhoun of the province of South Carolina & County of Granville being weak of Body but sound of Memory blessed by God do this Day vizt the third of September in the year of Our Lord God 1759 make and Publish this my Last Will & Testament in manner following (that is to say) first I give to my Son John Calhoun my Gun & Saddle and the Bal'd faced Horse & I also Bequeath to my Dear Wife Jean Calhoun the Thirds of all my Goods & Chattels and Personal Estate whatsoever except my Lands, I also allow an Equal Division to be given of the Rest and Remainder of all my Goods and Chattels & Personal Estate whatsoever to my Son John Calhoun Patrick Calhoun Ezekiel Calhoun & likewise to my Daughter Mary Calhoun Rebecca Calhoun Cathren Calhoun Jean Calhoun: also I give all my Lands I Claim & possess upon Long Canes, with all my Pattan Lands at Reed Creek, being in the

¹ "Died at his seat in Pendleton district on the 26th ult. in the 53d year of his age, John Ewing Colhoun, esq. Senator from this state in the Congress of the United States", etc.—*The Times*, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 9, 1802.

Mr. W. W. Simons, in his list of United States Senators, published in the *Year Book* of Charleston for 1884, puts the date of his death as November 3rd., and *Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography* gives the date as November 26th, and both are evidently wrong.

Colony of Virginia, and County of Augusta to my three sons above named to be equally divided to each one of them : I also allow to my dear Wife Jean Calhoun (when the lands are Valued & divided) her third part thereof in Money or in the Lands, which they shall see Causes to give, & I likewise allow each one and every one of my four Daughters above name'd their Equal parts with my sons vizt : of the Value of all my Lands when they are Valued and divided, either in Money or the Lands, which my sons shall Choose. I likewise allow my Dear Wife above named to have the management of all the Plantation I now dwell upon and the Care of all the Children in her own hands while unmarried according to the Intent of this will, but if married as the Exor shall see cause or think proper that she shall remain there or not any Longer, & also if my wife now proves with Child whether it be Son or Daughter shall have an Equal Division as one of my sons or Daughters aforesaid and in like manner as aforesaid, And I make and Ordain her my said Wife Executrix & my Brother Patrick Calhoun Exor of this my Will in Trust for the Intents & purposes in my will contained, & I make my two Brothers James Calhoun and William Calhoun Overseers of this my will to take care & see the same performed according to my true Intent & meaning In Witness whereof I the said Ezekiel Calhoun have to this my Last Will & Testat set my hand and seal the day and year above written

Signed sealed & delivered by the said Ezekiel Calhoun [L S]
 Ezekiel Calhoun as and for his Last
 Will and Testament in the presence of
 us who were present at the signing

Alexander Noble

John Wilson.

Robert Norris

Proved by Virtue of a Dedimus before Thos: Bell Esqr the Twenty fifth Day of May 1762 at the same time Qualified Patrick Calhoun & Jean Calhoun as Exor and Executrix.—Probate Court, Book 1760-67, p. 201.

The son Patrick was probably that Ensign Patrick Calhoun who went with Capt. James McCall into the Cherokee country in 1776 to try to capture Alexander Cameron, the British Indian Agent, and who was captured, tortured and finally killed by the Indians. (McCrady's *South Carolina in the Revolution*, 1775-1780, pp. 189-190.)

On December 15, 1808, the Governor (John Drayton) appointed several aides on his staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Among them was John C. Calhoun (*City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Jan. 4, 1809).

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Part II.

Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Vol. XXII.

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1898.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, January, 1901.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, January, 1901.

Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society, January, 1901.

Contains a reference to the Greene-Sumter correspondence published in the *Year Book* of 1899.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, January, 1901.

Contains address of Gen. James Grant Wilson at the Centennial of the birth of Bancroft, the historian, at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 4, 1900. This Centennial was held at the suggestion of Mr. McDonald Furman, of South Carolina.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, January, 1901.

Contains an article on the "Lithographic Portraits of Albert New-sam, by D. McN. Stauffer. Among the portraits listed is one of William C. Preston: "Rectangular, half-length, front face. S. S. Osgood, pinxt. Childs & Lehman, lith., Phila. Title—Wm. C. Preston. Size 9.3x7.11 ins."

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, January, 1901.

On page 326 is published a "Certificate of Col'o Wm. Campbell, respect'g King Mountain Expedition," the following extract from which is interesting:

"I was directed by his Excellency, the Governor, to take command of the Militia ordered to suppress the Tories, who were at that time rising in Arms, and to apply to that purpose the same Means and Powers which I was invested with for carrying on the Cherokee Expedition, under which Directions I March'd a number of mounted Militia to Kings Mountain, in South Carolina."

On page 328 is published a very interesting letter from John C.

Calhoun to John Rodgers, dated "Washington, March 28, 1825," in which Mr. Calhoun gives some account of his family on both his father's and mother's sides.

Publications of the Southern History Association, January, 1901.

Contains a page notice of the October issue of this magazine, a review of Fox's "A Cumberland Vendetta," by Prof. Frederick Tupper, Jr.; one of "Southern Echoes," by McDonald Furman, Esq., and one of Benson's, "Who Goes There," by Mr. Edward L. Wells.

The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association January, 1901.

The Sewanee Review, January 1901.

Contains a notice of the late Prof. Charles Hunter Ross, C. E., Ph. D., of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, who had gathered a great amount of material about Henry Timrod. The editor of the *Review* regards it as a misfortune that difficulties about copyright and ill health prevented Prof. Ross from publishing an edition of Timrod's poems, as the Memorial Edition "falls short of the standard Dr. Ross had set himself."

Historical Papers published by the Historical Society of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900.
The Lost Cause, January, 1901, and February, 1901.

The Archaeological Collection of the Western Reserve Historical Society. By J. P. MacLean. Being Tract No. 90, in vol. IV.

The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, January, 1901.

Annals of Iowa, January, 1901.

The Iowa Historical Record, January, 1901.

The American Catholic Historical Researches, January, 1901.

Records of the American Catholic Historical Society, January, 1901.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, October-December, 1900.

The Jubilee of Landmark Lodge No. 76, A. F. M., Charleston, S. C., Dec. 11, A. L. 5900.

The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Indian Rights Association, Dec. 15, 1900.

The Condition of the Mission Indians of Southern California.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Since the January issue of the magazine the following new members have been added to the roll of the Society: Messrs. Wm. E. Guerard, Savannah, Ga.; M. W. Brown, Adams Run; A. M. Rhett and H. S. Holmes, Charleston, and Mrs Katherine J. Randolph, Sullivan's Island.

NECROLOGY.

Herman Baer, M. D., died at his residence No. 16 Bull Street, Charleston, S. C., on the evening of January 27, 1901. He was born in Germany in 1830, in the village of Hernheim. At the age of seventeen he came to America, and settled in Charleston, where, for several years, he worked as a typesetter. Then for several years more he acted as a tutor, first in the family of the Crosslands, of Bennettsville, then in the family of Gen. Wade Hampton. He next taught a country school, and, in 1854, entered Wofford College, from which he graduated in 1858. In 1859 he filled the chair of French and Hebrew at Wofford, and during this time he contributed an excellent historical paper on "The Palatines" to *Russell's Magazine*, of Charleston. He was graduated from the South Carolina Medical College in 1861, and in the same year entered Confederate service as a surgeon, serving throughout the war in the 2d Alabama regiment. Returning to Charleston after the war he began the practice of medicine, and was part owner of a drug store. In 1874 he gave up the practice of medicine and devoted himself to his wholesale drug house, which he operated to the day of his death. Dr. Baer was a ripe scholar, and took a substantial interest in all matters pertaining to local literature and history. He joined the South Carolina Historical Society in 1900 and took a lively interest in its work.

